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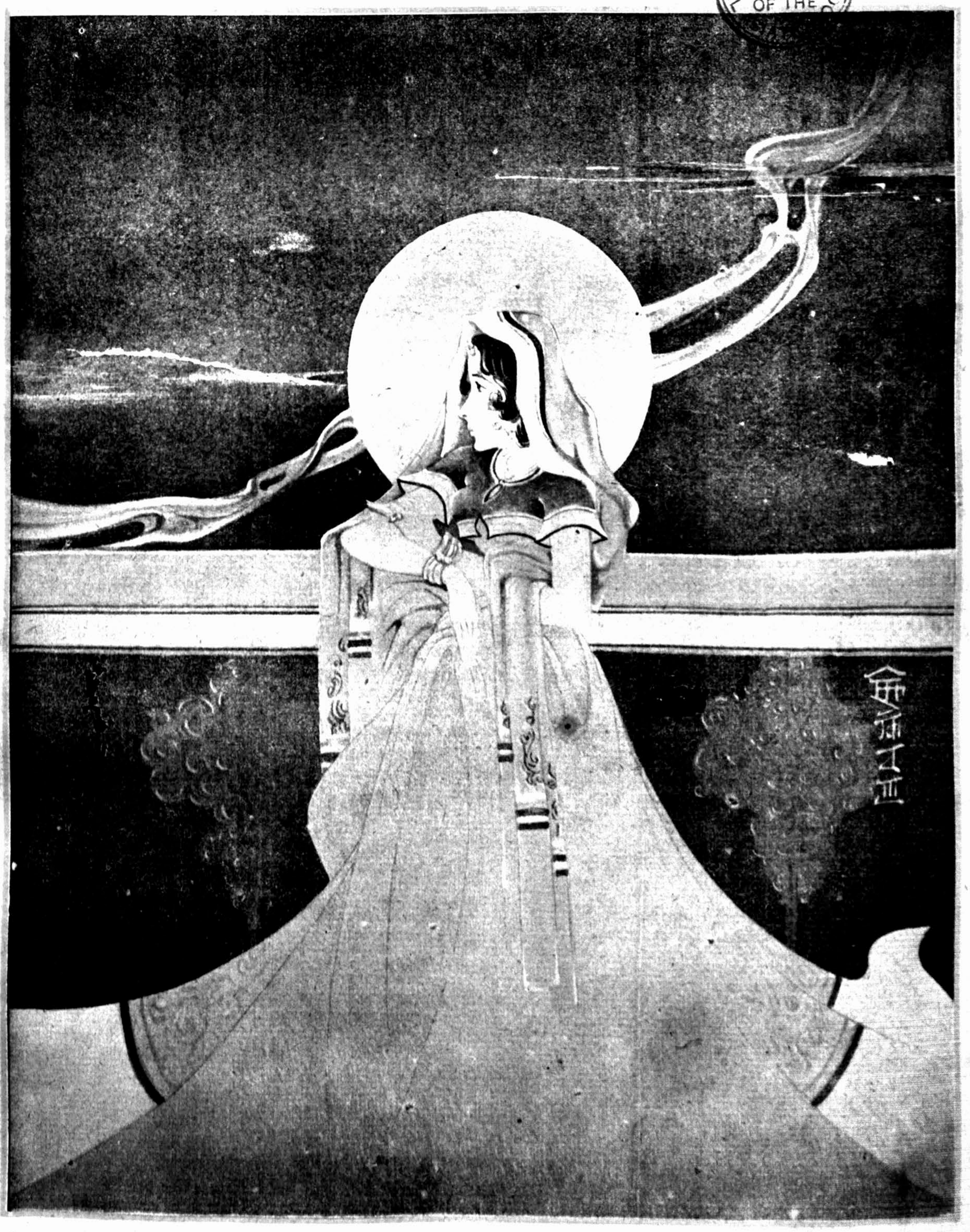


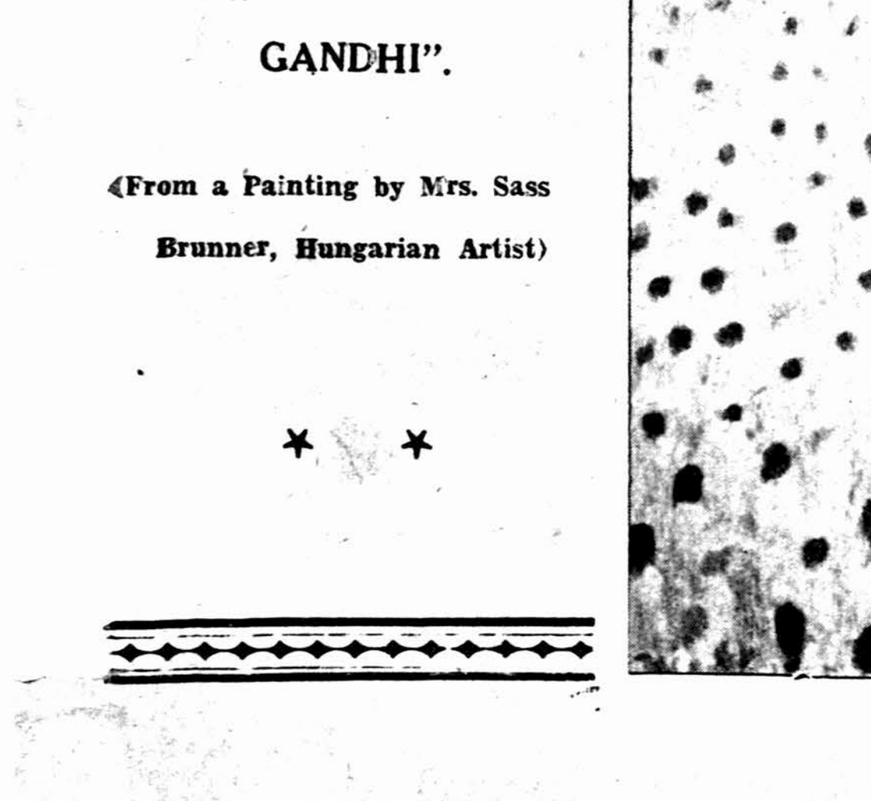
—Kiran De

★ ★

"EVENING PRAYER WITH MAHATMA GANDHI".

(From a Painting by Mrs. Sass Brunner, Hungarian Artist)

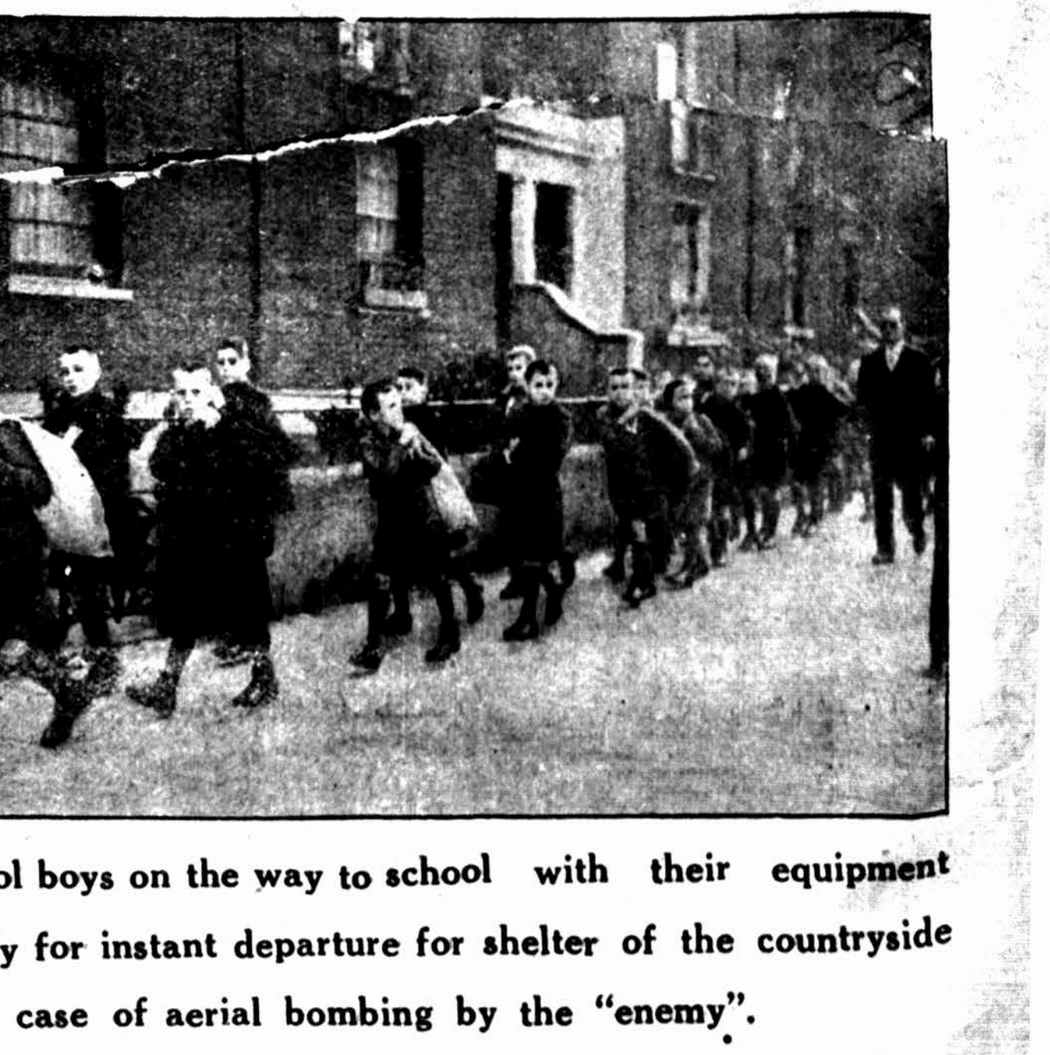
★ ★



Madame Chiang Kai-Shek (centre) in regulation Nurse's apron over-all passing through the wards of a Hankow (China) Military Hospital distributing presents to wounded soldiers.

London school boys on the way to school with their equipment packed ready for instant departure for shelter of the countryside in case of aerial bombing by the "enemy".

Czech and Hungarian experts in conference at Komarom with M. Kanya, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, on the extreme right, to consider Hungarian territorial claims.



The Temple of Horyu-ji, Kyoto, one of the most celebrated shrines in Japan.

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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 20, 1938.

Id Mubarak!

A Call To Be Faithful

Madame Sophia Wadia.

The Dangers And Futility Of Separativeness

By SOPHIA WADIA

I AM VERY GLAD OF the opportunity offered by Syed Abdulla Brelvi to write for this special number of "The Bombay Chronicle" and I shall begin by saying—

ID MUBARAK!

Greetings to our Muslim brethren on their great day which falls on Thursday next. But, why should our good wishes be for them only? Does not Al Quran affirm that "all people are a single nation?" And again it is written:—

Remember you are all brothers. All men are equal in the eye of Allah, and your honour, your lives and your properties are all sacred, and in no case should you attack each other's life and property. To-day I trample under my feet all distinctions of caste, colour and nationality.

On such an occasion as this our thoughts most naturally flow to the important place the Muslim community occupies in India, the valuable contribution it has already made to our native culture and the hopes aroused for its future share in the building of an India even mightier than she was in the past.

In the world of to-day citizenship means little and implies enslavement of one type or another. In our age citizenship is made so subservient to politics and to nationalism that the citizen has come to be regarded as a mere social animal, a pawn in the game of statecraft. But, we are not only citizens of a State—each of us is much more. Men have nationalities, races, religions, even varied social status, but men, first and foremost, are men. This is a fact that is very often overlooked in the war, of words, in the discussions of diplomats. Man is man, primarily and first; and only in the second is man an Indian or an Englishman, a Hindu or a Muslim, an Aryan or a Semite. The world of to-day which the war of 1914-1918 was to make safe for Democracy has been submerged in the evil spirit of autocracy, that is, of divisions and sub-divisions in which the integrity of the unit—man—is verily drowned.

Futility Of Separativeness

A new state of affairs is arising in our India of to-day; a new political order is being shaped; a new social polity is emerging. In that new order and that new polity, we, as individuals, all of us, as men and women, will enjoy or suffer and our first duty is not to overlook this basic fundamental fact of our manhood and our womanhood. What kind of an existence do we desire for ourselves? As members of our communities, pursuing different manners and customs and having different religious viewpoints, are we to remain Hindus or Muslims or Parsis or Jews, or are we to make our communal and religious distinctions channels or instruments for the expression of our manhood and our womanhood? Is man 'qua' man, to be sacrificed to the programme and the policies founded upon differences of communities and of creeds? Again, as Indians should we allow ourselves to be drawn into nationalistic programmes and prepare ourselves to fight in bloody wars against men and women who are nationals of territories beyond our frontiers? In home affairs, as in foreign affairs, should we give our manhood and our womanhood a subservient position by sticking to provincialism, geographical or psychological? To clear thinking the answer is obvious. The provincialism of Bombay Presidency must not war against the unity of India; the psychological provincialism of Hindus, Muslims or Parsis must not clash with the unifying nationalism of India. But, let us not stop there—wonderful as our India is, inspiring as is her Himalayan history, purifying as are her Gunga-waters of philosophy, India is part of a larger world, the sons and the daughters of India are but men and women of the vast human race.

Let us here consider a particular phase of separativeness which now and then we encounted in reference to the future of Muslim culture. There are great Muslim states like Iran, Turkey, Egypt, which conjure up to the vision of many Muslims the figure of a Pan-Islamic or a Pan-Arabic Kingdom. Suppose that such a thing were easily possible, would it be beneficial to the human race, to the world at large? In any programme of Pan-Islamism would not Muslims be called upon to sacrifice their manhood, just exactly as Hitler has called upon all Germans to sacrifice their manhood? Would the sacrifice of manhood and womanhood be worth an Islamic Empire which would have to fight other Empires, other Kingdoms?

The Menace Of Imperialism

That brings me to another very important idea which has occurred to me every time I have thought of the progress of important Muslim countries. Iran, Egypt, Turkey, are becoming first-rate organizations as also well-

(Continued on Page 5)

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi

Let me wish Id Mubarak to all workers, Hindus and Muslims, who are working for the cause of a great and united Indian Nation.

K. M. MUNSHI.

The Hon. Mr. B. C. Kher

To all my Mahomedan brethren, I wish Id Mubarak. The month of Ramzan reminds us that we are not to indulge our senses but to control them. I am reminded of the famous couplet:

"Mussul-lim khas-i-ra buvad roza dasht
Che' vamandagon-ra dahad nane' chast"

Give freely and you will receive in far greater measure, is the advice of all great souls. I wish the readers of your special Id Number all joy.

B. G. KHER.

Behind The Museum Case

How Much Painstaking And Expert Work Has To Be Gone Through Before A New Exhibit Is Displayed

(By T. V. Subramanyam)

THE importance of museums as institutions of mass education can never be over-rated. From the point of view of social service-ability a museum can safely be compared with a library or even a University: their functions being more or less identical, i.e., imparting knowledge to the public. What a book is to a library, a Professor is to a University, so is a specimen is to a museum.

The scope of this article is to examine the sources of these specimens; the role played by the Naturalists in fructifying the aims of the museums and the necessity for encouraging such institutions.

The Field Worker

A field Naturalist is one who is interested in Field Biology. He studies plants and animals in their natural environment. He observes very closely the habits of all organisms and their relations between each other. For hours together he strains his eyes by watching the movement of a butterfly or a spider at its work In sun or in rain he steers his way through 'thorns of thicket growths and stinging plants' carrying a killing bottle and a gun on his back, a butterfly net in one hand and a stick in another. He tumbles every now and again among the rugged rocks. Still he pushes on. He collects whatever that appears to be new. Sometimes he disordered stops to shun some danger near and walks with faintness on and looks with fear." He looks, he walks, he thinks and he collects. "When the evening sun is low" the field worker "homeward plods his weary way," his "body "full of delicious pains, his mind enthroned in the seventh circle of content" and his shoulders groaning under the weight of the booty he has secured.

It is such hard earned specimens that are exhibited for us in the Museum Galleries. If any one of us has but reflected for a moment the cumbersome work the collector turns out and the heavy odds against which he fights we have nothing but thanks and admiration for him.

Some years ago not only among the public but even among the Scientific circles, field naturalists were looked upon with something akin to contempt. It is, however, a matter for gratification to note that, in recent years, field work is becoming recognised more and more day by day, inasmuch as "field observation alone is a dependable medium to understand ecology, i.e., the relation of an organism to its surroundings, its affinities with other creatures and its position in the general scheme of nature."

The Systematist

The collections that the field worker brings are placed at the disposal of the Cabinet naturalists. More often the field man is himself the cabinet man. The only thing is he works in a different capacity.

The cabinet naturalist or the Systematist sits confined within the walls of his Laboratory. He at first roughly sorts out the specimens before him. To some at a glance he gives some names —prodigious mouthfuls—and puts this in formalin and that in spirit. Others he examines with more care than that exercised by a medical practitioner over his patients. He leans over his microscope and works at its tangent screw. He dissects and scrutinizes the anatomical details. He falls back in his chair and racks his brains. Suddenly he starts: his hand pulls out a volume from his shelf. He turns some pages, stops at a particular word or sentence. 'Yes' 'that must be' he murmurs to himself. He scribbles a few words or lines on a piece of paper. He identifies.

Exhibition In Gathering

After identification of the specimens, the next thing is to exhibit those which are not already exhibited in the galleries. Exhibition is a very tedious task to perform. As the exhibits are intended to give a sound idea about the vast Biological Study not only to the Natural History student but also to the ordinary laymen, the modern practice is to exhibit the specimens is as much a natural way as possible. During the past decade the advance made in this museum technique is simply marvellous. Much has been done by the diligent collaboration of the naturalists and the taxidermists on the one hand and the architects and the artists on the other, to enhance the instructive value of the Natural History Museum.

Various and complicated are processes the fresh collections of specimens have to pass through before they are ultimately arranged in the galleries. These processes are too technical to be dealt with here. However, suffice it to say that all specimens are to be preserved and exhibited in such a way as to ensure the longest life to the specimens and at the same time add beauty and attraction to the galleries. Some can be exhibited only in the media of spirit or formalin; others can be dried and pinned in wooden cases with glass fronts; still others—higher vertebrates like reptiles, birds and mammals —have to be stuffed up and then arranged in their natural environment.

True To Life

'Dioramas,' which form the special features of the modern museum are the outcome of close Ecological study. In the construction of a diorama both the painter and the taxidermist work hand in hand under the direction of an Ecologist. The stuffed animals are arranged amidst natural surroundings (of course, artificially made so). These actual exhibits harmoniously blend with a painted background and serve as exact images of nature. We should be really proud of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, for its numerous excellent dioramas which are but mirrors held up to nature.

The final part of the museum scientist's work is labelling. On the labels both the generic and specific names of the specimens are to be given, their distribution and a short account of their habits and economic uses. Though many museums in India still practise the old method of labelling, viz., writing in paper or tin sheets, the introduction of Celophane and glass labels in the Prince of Wales Museum must be regarded as a real advance in the development of our museums. Celophane and glass labels are not only appealing but they also stand indelible for many lifetimes.

Real Educators

The above, then, is the work of the naturalists. They work as Educators and not simply as exhibitors of antiquities. They are the part and parcel of the museums—museums, which are but agencies to promote in all possible ways cultural and creative abilities of the visitors—to kindle their latent talents and potentialities. Although as a matter of fact the naturalists are the life-breath of such noble institutions yet the encouragement they receive at the hands of the public is poor. Despite the obstacles the field naturalist has to confront, the brain energy the systematist has to spend and the intelligence the taxidermist has to employ, it is to be regretted that the public (excepting of course, the exceptions) has not yet become conscious of their real services. When at the present day so much is being discussed and written about the necessity of mass and adult education and when every body tries to thrust the responsibility of educating the public entirely on the shoulders of Universities why could not they suggest offering the museums some encouragement in the form of more men and money?

Slow Progress

When compared with the Continent, England or America we are backward not only in the worth and number of the museums but also in the relation that exists between the public and these institutions. The achievement of our objective is not so easy as we expect it to be. Although the verdant forests of India yield endless species of fauna and flora already discovered and yet still more to be discovered, and although there may be 'some mute inglorious' Darwin or Lankester residing in some dark corners, 'chill penury represses their noble rage and freezes the genial current of these souls,' resulting in our slow progress in Biological study If we were to reflect upon all what has been written above, we will realize that unless the public in general and the Government in particular come forward with financial assistance and the Biology students supplement it with their contributions and writings, it would not be possible for us to bring about any remarkable progress of these institutions either quantitatively or qualitatively.

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MAKERS OF MODERN INDIA V.

A Truly Great Man

THE LATE DR. M. A. ANSARI

Dr. M. A. ANSARI: A STUDY IN CHARACTER

Crown Of A Good Name Was His Greatest Asset

By M. S. M. SHARMA

SEVERAL years ago—I think it was soon after the non-official Round Table Conference which was sought to be wrecked in 1921 by its own chosen President, Sir Sankaran Nair—I complimented Mahomed Ali Jinnah for the adroitness with which he saved the Conference. I utilised the occasion to ask that great master of superiority complex one personal question.

"How is it, Mr. Jinnah", I ventured to ask, "when lesser men are fighting the country's battle for freedom, you, an old soldier and a hero of a hundred battles, have decided to keep aloof"?

Jinnah's reply was quite characteristic and, as I saw it years afterwards, quite prophetic. With that non-chalance, which was quite characteristic of him, Jinnah replied:

"My dear fellow, apparently you are referring to the new comets—Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali. Take it from me that these comets will disappear from the horizon as quickly as they made their dramatic entry. I tell you that, with the exception of Ansari and probably one or two others, all the rest of them will go back to where they had come from—the den of naked and unabashed communalism. Then it will be my turn to step in."

It is true that Jinnah has not kept his promise. If he has, he has fallen a prey to the monster of communalism. Be that as it may, there can be little doubt that his prophesy on the whole has come true, literally so.

Truly, Ansari was among the few handfuls who included Abul Kalam Azad, Ajmal Khan, Mazharul Haque, Syed Mamud and Asaf Ali who stuck to the Congress through thick and thin, through good reports and evil,—yes, sir, even after Kemal Ataturk—then known as Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha had liquidated the Khilafat.

How Ansari Got Congress Crown

Few men in Indian politics owed their election to the Congress chair solely to their good name, solid service and character as Dr. Ansari. What I mean, despite the sting in it, is that, with few honourable exceptions, such as, for instance, Gandhiji, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Rajendra Prasad, few Congress Presidents have been able to ascend the Congress rostrum and wear the Congress crown without a certain element of personal canvassing, direct or indirect. Ansari's election, on the other hand, was spontaneous. It was due to his great character and his greater name rather than to his ability and his learning.

Crown Of A Good Name

It is, no doubt, true that Ansari lacked the soul stirring eloquence of Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, the ready wit of Mahomed Ali, the brilliant repartee of Bipin Chandra Pal, the amazing subtlety of Chakravarti Rajagopalachariar, the debating talents of Satyamurti, the biting sarcasm of Motilal Nehru, the assertiveness of Vallabhbhai Patel, or the clever and convincing advocacy of Bhulabhai Desai. And yet, it is a fact, which is bound to be recorded by the impartial historian of the future, that Ansari easily outshone many of these gifted personalities. That was, perhaps, due to his good fortune of possessing a good name and character which few could boast of. Speaking of reputation, Pirhe Abboth remarked:

"There are three crowns: the Crown of the law: the crown of the priesthood: and the crown of Royalty; but the crown of a good name mounts above them all."

Ansari's good name, like that of Rajen Babu, has been testified to both by Gandhiji and Jinnah.

Ansari's Greatness

"Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them" says the old adage. One who knew Ansari intimately would say that the adage was not expressive enough. For, there is a fourth variety of human beings who fight shy of the greatness seeking to embrace them. Ansari belongs to this type. His greatness was much too natural and logical to be mistaken as the result of self-adulation. His indeed was that type of greatness of which George Lang wrote:

"A man's greatness lies not in wealth and station, as the vulgar believe, nor yet in his intellectual capacity, which is often associated with the meanest moral character, the most abject servility to those in high places, and arrogance to the poor and lowly; but a man's true greatness lies in the conscientiousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else, on frequent self-examination, and a steady obedience to the rule, which he knows to be right, without troubling himself about what others may think or say, or whether they do or do not do that which he thinks and says and does."

His greatness too was the result of honest bravery which sought no reward. If a cause was just, you could be sure of finding Ansari in the firing line. It never entered his head that he was making a sacrifice which was bound to raise him to a pedestal he could not shake off. Once he was convinced of the justness of the cause, nothing would stand in the way of his giving a thorough battle. He never was afraid of being in the minority. Nor could it be said by his worst critics that Ansari ever abused his position when, by force of circumstances, he found himself to be the General of the non-official Indian Army. He depended for his great and envied position not on popular applause but on the solid rock of noble sacrifice and devotion for the cause that he had made his own. One is irresistibly reminded of Mukhtar Ahmad Ansari when one reads the following suggestive verse of Pryden:

"The brave man seeks no popular applause

(Continued On Page 62)

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Organising A Guild

II.– A Co-operative Plan For Reviving The Arts And Crafts Of Kashmir

By TANDRA DEVI

SOME months ago, I submitted a draft constitution of a State or Provincial Guild to the Director of Commerce and Industries of Kashmir based partly upon my own study of the subject, and partly upon local conditions ascertained through close personal observation. Before submitting this Constitution, however, I had been careful to explain, to re-explain and expound it to my master-craftsmen friends. I made sure, before putting up a paper-plan, that it was a plan approved in detail by the mass of the master-craftsmen. This has taken months of hard "underground" work. It is essential that all plans for Guilds should be constructed in this way, if only for the following important reason: that the industrial organisation of to-day is always made from the top, whereas the industrial organisation of to-morrow is going to be made from below. (Incidentally, if that is not done through Guilds, anarchy will prevail. It is a question of the Guild way, or chaos. One has to remember that the men who are submerged all over India are the rightful masters of national culture through their creative industries, and are custodians of an age-old and powerful industrial tradition. These are the men on whom we must rely for the re-institution of industrial prosperity and peace.

Constructive Work

In addition to making friends with the workers, in a close individual fashion and not merely by mass-meetings (they begged for these, having acquired the bad habit, but I refused them, not wishing peaceful constructional work to be turned into mischievous inter-communal strife). My son and I have also had the privilege of a fairly considerable experience of practical work with the crafts-masters in their cottage workshops. Without such practical knowledge of the men, Guild-organising would be impossible. Their "cottage" products, given but a little friendly help and expert encouragement, are grand.

I received encouragement from the Prime Minister, the Director of Industries, and a number of eminent gentlemen visiting Kashmir.

Financial Policy

The financial policy of our proposed Guild is briefly this: Absolute minimum pay throughout all grades. We never mention "wages" or "salaries." We regard pay, as pay is regarded in an army. Dividends on net profits would be distributed—proportionately to stocks and to grades of workers—on an absolute co-partnership basis without favour. The word "workers" includes, of course, masters and merchants as well as apprentices.

The proposed Guild would be organised in a series of graded councils, responsible to one another, mutually protective and corrective. Guild discipline would in the first case be enforced in minor matters by masters in their workshops. If necessary, it would be enforced by the crafts-councils (a council for each craft, elected by the whole Guild of each craft) and appeals may be lodged with the Grand (State or Provincial) Guild Council, which is elected from among members of the Crafts-Guild-Councils. The State or Provincial Guild Council is really a Board of Directors, which, however, "directs" by the will of all the Guildsmen,—apprentices, master-craftsmen and merchants—instead of by the despotism of a group of capitalists.

Corporate Spirit

We have observed throughout our proposed Constitution the following important principle: That on all General Guild Councils, representatives of the producers shall exceed in numbers those of the merchants or marketers. This might be modified at a later date, but at present, owing to the ignorance prevailing among most traders regarding proper conditions for first-rate work, etc., some such provision to protect the producers and to educate retainers and through them, consumers, is called for.

Our State or Provincial Council, moreover, would have power to co-opt experts, etc., for special purposes; and to appoint officers to deal with the distribution of orders to the masters' shops, distribution of stocks, accounts, raw materials, trade-marking, inspection of workshops, and so on.

In regard to matters which vitally concern all the guildsmen—such as, for instance, distribution of raw materials to the various workshops to be made up into stocks; or distribution of orders for stocks—our Constitution protects the guildsmen from graft and double-dealing by the very simple and obvious method of publicity. The Guild Councils would transact such business in the presence of all the masters of the craft concerned. Favouritism, etc., are thus ruled out.

In every part of our Constitution the corporate spirit is encouraged.

The numbers of apprentices are limited in each workshop, and such matters as affect each separate craft are determined for the craft upon its own Council. The State or Provincial Council would not be burdened with such matters, unless by the way of "appeals" or as affecting general policy.

No Govt. Control

We have made it a point throughout this Constitution that this Guild should be built up under Government Protection but not under Government (Departmental) control, as I firmly believe that Departmental control in all cases proves a clog on industrial organisation, and will do, until such a time as the Guilds themselves can put up their own highly-specialised Council to work in collaboration with State or Provincial Departments. Then we will have a true nationalisation of industries. But we must now begin by re-instating the Indian master-craftsman.

We propose to make a point of trade-marking, so that the public might know whether it is buying first or second-class

Tandra Devi.

wares. We would not be above producing second-class goods, so long as they were produced under what the masters (not only the merchants) deem to be fair and honest conditions. Every worker who enters the Guild has to be prepared to submit to its discipline and to embrace its principles. The men understand this. The master-craftsmen will rise to these principles, because, as I pointed out before, they are "in their blood."

I have found out here that the old fine crafts have not been wholly destroyed, and I have no doubt that, given a chance to reinstate the master-craftsmen through their Guilds, it would be comparatively easy to revive the best of the old and to go forward to new and fresh developments. In fact, the creativity and skill of the workers is as alive to-day as ever it was, and only needs a chance to burgeon forth. The wisdom of the master-craftsmen is also there. Given the right understanding, the right backing, from us "superior" folk, that wisdom could lead India into the forefront of creative industrial production.

Man Vs. Machine

Hand-power in India is in many instances cheaper than machine-power. Apart from humanitarian and ideal considerations (which are of course the most lucrative in the long run) industrial organisers would therefore be well advised to pause before embarking upon mechanical mass-production, and to consider the value of the Guild in assembling and increasing the forces of hand-power.

In many instances, the machine can, of course, produce better than can the hand. In other instances, the machine can produce what the hand can never produce at all, but, contrary, the hand can produce things that the machine could never produce and at fair prices, if the capitalist is controlled.

There is no narrow feeling against machinery in our proposed Guilds. Here is a clause from our Articles of Constitution:

"Certain workers and masters in machine-industries shall at the discretion of the master-craftsmen of the Grand Council be organised in their Guilds in the same manner as the handicraftsworker. Certain easily con-

(Continued On Page 61)

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"That Fair-Haired Boy"

Mr. J. K. Mehta.

The Fugitive Who Made Good :

Picture Of A Patriot

By J. K. MEHTA

A NATURE'S calamity had just overtaken the Province in which I lived. Deep and dark floods had inundated the land; water had run dozens of feet high; villages were swept away; cattle were destroyed; and these floods had left on many a rich, fertile farm layers of sand several feet high which it was impossible to remove. It meant a stark colossal distress for the humanity in these districts. From every little village and hamlet rose cries of distress, and human help was sought in the shape of money, in the shape of medicines, in the shape of brotherly and sisterly nursing. It must be said there was a human echo to all these cries and funds were forthcoming as if it was a river of silver and gold. Beehives were set up in several places, beehives of workers for sending out relief at the quickest and earliest to the afflicted villages.

A Young Visitor

One day I was sitting in my office with piles of work before, when a slip of paper with a name inscribed on it was brought in to me. I did not want to be disturbed, but my man told me that some young man wanted to be a volunteer for the floods. I sent for him and there came in my room a fair-haired boy with youthful innocent eyes and with a smiling face. I was surprised at this youthful almost boyish appearance in my office. He was naturally nervous, but his face beamed over with enthusiasm. He wanted to go at once, he said, to the flood-stricken districts; he was coming from afar, hundreds of miles away, to offer his little services to the cause of suffering humanity.

Who must be his parents that they allowed this young boy to come over here, a distance of hundreds of miles away? He said he had got their permission already and that they were as keen as himself that he should go. We had to make enquiries with regard to the Volunteers we sent out, but naturally nothing more could be done; and I sent him out with my good wishes to one of the worst-afflicted districts. He expressed his thanks, as if I had conferred a very great boon upon him.

Home Sick

Some months passed away. The work of relieving the distress was still going on, though not with the intensity of the period when it started. One evening that boy came, accompanied by an elderly man, wrapped in two or three blankets shivering, his face pale and drawn, and obviously in the grip of a strong attack of fever. He said he had been obliged to return from the districts where he was working. He was caught by the fever which did not leave him and he wanted to go to his own place, specially to see his mother. It was pathetic and touching to see this boy speaking of his mother with devotion and affection. His state of health, I thought, made him unduly anxious and nervous and as generally happens to men, who fall ill in foreign lands, the memory of all the near and dear ones comes back with a deep intensity and creates a home sickness, which it is impossible to resist or overcome.

I have seen strong men weeping in the rooms of London hotels though surrounded by all the comforts of life when this wave of home sickness comes over them and they remember their near and dear ones whom they have left in India 6,000 miles away. I thought it was the same state of feeling which had seized the boy. Unfortunately certain formalities had to be gone through for making payments to him for his expenses, railway ticket, etc., and this took time. Three or four days passed, and the boy was getting weaker with a haggard look in his eyes. Ultimately, however, he went.

A Fugitive

Again a few months passed and I was feeling curious as to what must have happened to that boy, whose address I had not with me. Did he get through his illness; did he meet his relations? One day, as unexpectedly as be-

(Continued On Page 47)

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THE HOLY RAMZAN—SUCCESS OF ANTI-WAR DAY—HOLLOWNESS OF THE ONE DAY-STRIKE—LEVEL HEADED LABOUR—CHATFIELD COMMITTEE'S PRETENSIONS—HORNIMAN'S CANDIDATURE—MORE ABOUT AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY—ABUL KALAM FOR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP —HUNDUSTANISE HINDI SCHOOLS

By 'BYSTANDER'

I WISH my Mussalman raeders all over India a happy Id and many, many happy returns of the same. The Ramzan or Id is fast approaching. I am hoping for the day when it will be a national festival, instead of, as it is now, a purely communal festival confined to the Mussalmans.

Yet, it was only a few years ago —it almost looks as if it was but yesterday—when the Hindu and the Mussalman drank from the same cup in Lahore and Amritsar on the Id Day. Alas, for reasons, over which we have no control, we are to-day forgetful of the fact that we are children of the same soil and that in India Indians alone count.

I hope it will still be possible for Mr. Jinnah to do something tangible in the direction of cementing Hindu-Muslim Unity in the land. I am, by no means, obsessed by political considerations. Not that I do not want Swaraj. If eternal slavery is the price we have to pay for Hindu-Muslim Unity, I for one shall be prepared for the disaster!

Hindu-Muslim Unity is not a question of a few seats here or a few there. It is not even a question of music before mosques or cow-killing. It is something deeper and has a spiritual significance. It is the realisation of the truth that there is but one God and that all of us are His Children. He never created us to fly at one another's throat!

* * * *

ANTI-WAR DAY

Thanks to the initiative taken by the Congress President, the anti-War Day has been a complete success throughout the country. Reports from far and near testify to the enthusiastic response to the sale of the tri-colour flower by Congress volunteers. It was a triumph for convinced pacifists. It was as it should be.

I can never forget a sight which I witnessed opposite Green's Hotel near the Gateway of India on the Armistice Day. Even Europeans willingly and cheerfully purchased our tri-colour flowers and wore them along with the customary poppy. How one wishes that Europeans will join hands with Indians in their fight for national freedom!

I was hoping that Europeans would also attend our meetings in the evening and vote for the anti-war resolution. That was a hope doomed to disappointment. And yet, Europeans hate a war no less than we do. The welcome accorded to Chamberlain, despite the humiliation involved, is proof of the aversion to war

But who will carry to Europe the message of Gandhiji's non-violence? Therein lies the only way, for the peace of humanity. They are all talking of disarmament but none has yet come forward to do homage to Gandhism. Gandhism has worked wonders in India. It is going to do greater wonders in the Frontier. Why should not Europe benefit by the example?

* * * *

THE ONE-DAY STRIKE

The one-day strike has come and gone. Whatever happens, happens for our good, they say. The strike has proved the truth of the old adage. It has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the working classes are no more under the spell of the opponents of the Congress. The poor response in Bombay and elsewhere is proof positive of the waning influence of labour leaders.

As a knight of the pen, it was my privilege to go throughout the City on the day of the strike. Less than ten per cent had responded to the appeal of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. This ten per cent included many women and children and also such workers as had a holiday as they had worked on the Sunday previous in their respective mills.

Government have set up a Committee of Inquiry to find out if the firing on the strike day was justified. I hope they will not fail to sift evidence on the genesis of the strike also. Particular effort must be made to probe into the mystery of who provoked the poor labourers to violence and why.

Dr. Ambedkar may indulge in an electioneering stunt but the people of Bombay are not deceived. Labour is equally awake. To exploit labour as a pawn in the political game is reprehensible. Something must be done to prevent the continued exploitation. It is an unfortunate pity. The sooner it is ended the better for all interests concerned.

WHY THIS HYMN OF HATRED?

In the atmosphere created by the heroic statements of Jamnadas Mehta and Ambedkar, people have conveniently forgotten one thing. What was it that Ambedkar and Jamnadas objected to to justify their one-day strike? If they were referring to the Trade Disputes Bill, they must be banking on the old adage that "public memory is short."

Public memory is short of course. But it is never so short as to forget that the bill received the blessings of labour representatives only a few weeks back. They gave it their whole-hearted support as early as the middle of July last. What can have happened since then to change their originally declared front?

Surely, it cannot be any change in the Bill itself, for there was no change made therein except on the motion of labour. That being so, one is driven to the conclusion that the self-styled representatives of labour feared and foresaw that labour was getting away from their hands and they therefore manufactured a grievance to save their own skin.

Bombay, however, has every reason to congratulate itself on the success that has attended Congress efforts. The strike was a failure not only in the City of Bombay but also in Ahmedabad and Sholapur. No doubt the news is unpalatable to labour leaders. but there is no earthly use of their getting excited over it. What cannot be cured must be endured.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH IT?

After all, what is wrong with the Trade Disputes Bill? It insists on internal conciliation is a matter of routine before strikes are resorted to. In Madras, they are already blessing the Congress Government for leaving no stone unturned to bring about conciliation between labour and capital. Even Bengal is trying to borrow the example.

One may argue that strikes are made a little difficult. It may be a true contention, but one ought to realise that capital has not been strengthened in its position in regard to labour. On the other hand, no capitalist can dismiss the labourer without adequate cause. He cannot reduce the wages of labourers either.

Labour has yet another advantage. It can at any time insist on an inquiry into its wages and other amenities. That is a privilege which has been accorded to it for the first time in the history of Indian labour. It is suddenly suggested by unfriends that capital can insist on in camera inquiries

That may be so. But does it place labour under any special disadvantage? Surely, the report has got to be published and the findings made known. That defeats the purpose of in camera sittings to which needless reference is being made. Labour gains, rather than loses, as a result of the new measure sponsored by the Government of Bombay.

THE CHATFIELD COMMITTEE

So the Chatfield Committee is now amidst us. So far as we know, we never wanted it in this country. It is here to assist Imperial Defence and to make adequate provision therefor. The Defence of India is a bunkum which has no relation to facts. Britain knows very well that India does not believe the story.

Rightly have prominent Indians refused to tender evidence before the Committee. We are for reducing the Army. The Committee has to inquire into how best to strengthen it. The view point

(Continued on page 59)

ODD SPOTS

The Forbidden Rock

In the Gulf of St. Lawrence stands a rock, known as the Perce Rock, 288 feet high, which has proved so dangerous to climbers that an Act had to be passed forbidding anyone to scale it.

The rock is of limestone and its sides are almost vertical, though its top is flat, being about 2,000 feet long and 300 feet wide. There have been fatalities on its precipitous sides, and it may well be wondered why it should prove such an attraction that climbing had to be forbidden by law.

The reason is that on the top of this rock a treasure is supposed to lie—the treasure of the notorious pirate, Capt. Peter Duval. This French pirate, in his ship Vulture, preyed upon shipping between St. Malo and Spain, and when he had tired of the sea, he sailed to America with the intention of living a life of ease.

The legend goes that owing to treachery and an intrigue in which a woman was concerned, he sought a suitable hiding place and chose the Perce Rock. In those days the rock could be more easily climbed, and it is inaccessible to-day owing to the action of the sea in breaking away its sides and destroying the former track to the summit.

On several occasions treasure-hunters have spoken of their intention of landing on the rock in aeroplanes, but so far no serious attempt has been made.

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The Indo-Anglians

PAST ONE HUNDRED YEARS' RECORD OF INDIANS' CONTRIBUTION TO ENGLISH LITERATURE IS ONE CALCULATED TO GIVE LIVELY HOPE REGARDING FUTURE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THIS COUNTRY

(By K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR in "The Indian P. E. N.").

ONE of the most interesting reactions of the Western impact of India is Indo-Anglian literature. If the East inspired Westerners like Max Muller, Monier Williams, Edwin Arnold and Anthony Hope, no less did the West and its literature inspire Easterners like the Dutts, Rammohan Roy, the Tagores, down to the latest Indo-Anglian fiddling with free verse or concocting a "social" novel. After a century of labours, the Indo-Anglians are yet most of them groping in the dark, unsure of English idiom and English sound values. A bird's-eye view of their work should be instructive.

India got the blessings of English education, and the "educated" almost habitually conversed and wrote in English. There was, of course, a rich crop of absurdities; "Babu" English became proverbial. On the contrary, the leaders of thought, the originators of the Indian National Congress, the first Indian High Court Judges and university professors achieved an almost uncanny mastery of English. Indians visiting Europe returned bent upon interpreting the East and the West to each other. That mood inspired Romesh Chunder Dutt's English version of the "Ramayana" and the "Mahabharata," and the equally fresh and beautiful "Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindustani" and "A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields" by Toru Dutt.

Toru Dutt

One inevitably begins a survey of Indo-Anglian poetry with Toru Dutt. Her English versions of French poems were so felicitous and moving that Edmund Gosse thought that "if modern French literature awere entirely lost, it might not be found impossible to reconstruct a great number of poems from this Indian version." One of these translations reads:—

> From my lips broke a cry,
> Such as anguish may wring:
> Sing,—said God in reply,
> Chant, poor little thing.

And so she sang and she chanted, sang of Nature's loveliness, of the annals of Hindustan, chanted the true pathos and sublime in the stories of Savitri and Lakshman and Prahlad. Sixty years have passed since Toru's poems were first published; but their fragrance is not lost yet. "This child of the green valley of the Ganges" (in Mr. H. A. L. Fisher's words) is likely to remain for ever "in the great fellowship of English poets."

Other early Indo-Anglians were Michael Madhusudhan Dutt and the Maharashtrian, Tilak; several others are now happily forgotten. For the rest, the Indo-Anglians sought to interpret the glories of Indian literature and philosophy to the Westerners. Vivekananda, K. T Telang, V Rangachari and others too numerous to mention were playing the role of popularisers, commentators, translators and propagandists. English newspapers and periodicals were disseminating news and views in the country. "The Hindu," "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" and "The Hindustan Review" were acknowledged cultural agencies all efficiently controlled by far-seeing and capable Indians.

The award of the Nobel Prize for Literature to Rabindranath Tagore in 1913 is a landmark in the history of Indo-Anglian literature. Though the honour was really given to Bengali literature, Indo-Anglians claimed a part of it, and many announced their candidature for the next award of the Nobel Prize. Meanwhile Tagore's poems, novels and plays were gradually gaining a world audience. He was fittingly described as the Poet-Laureate of Asia. The simple loveliness of his prose-poems, compound of day-dream and aspiration, fancy and prayerful ecstasy, naivete and profundity, became irresistible in the world of letters Tagore societies grew like mushrooms all over the country; devoted treks to Santiniketan were the order of the day; and the figure of the poet, with flowing beard and immaculate white dress, became symbolic of India's antiquity, her reserves of poetry and her living philosophy.

Sarojini Naidu

In a different way Mrs Sarojini Naidu caught the imagination of cultured India and inspired a whole generation of Indo-Anglians. Her songs had been published in England with an Introduction by Edmund Gosse and she was universally acclaimed the true successor of Toru Dutt. "The Golden Threshold," "The Bird of Time" and "The Broken Wing" formed a unique trilogy of poetic promise and poetic achievement. Mahatma Gandhi once described Mrs. Naidu as the Mira Bai of to-day Like Mira, Mrs. Naidu broke through convention and traditions, and bravely stood her ground; and just as Mira dedicated her life to the service of the Lord at Brindaban, Mrs. Naidu has dedicated hers to the service of her Motherland It seems a pity that she should have forsaken the fields of poesy for the dry dust of politics. However, one cannot but admire the single-hearted devotion that affirms:

> One heart are we to love thee,
> O our Mother,
> One undivided, indivisible soul,
> Bound by one hope, one purpose, one devotion,
> Towards a great, divinely-destined goal.

Be what may her unfulfilled possibilities as a poet, her actual output is considerable in quantity and much of it lovers of poetry will not willingly let die. Her snapshots of Nature's loveliness, her portraits in verse like "Wandering Singers," "The Palanquin Bearers" "Bangle Sellers" and "The Indian Gipsy," her daring peeps into the mystical whirlpool of the unknown—these are certainly the work of an authentic poet.

A number of minor Indo-Anglian poets (and poetasters) are indefatigable and irrepressible. Only a few names can be mentioned: Harindranath Chattopadhyaya is a very unequal writer, at his best almost the equal of Mrs. Naidu; Diwan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri has been a voluminous writer of verse, prose, criticism, what not; his "tour-de-force" in verse is a sequence of 365 sonnets, "A Year of Daily Devotion" enshrining India's munificence of sight and sound; Principal P Seshadri of the Ajmere College has written sonnets which are often very good; he can write both brilliantly and with delicacy; Mr. Manjeri Isvaran's "Saffron and Gild" contains some good things; Prof. V. N. Bhushan is a genuine poet, though the adjectives and substantives often smother both poetry and melody; Mr. Uma Maheshwar, Mr. Vasudeva Rao, Mr. Bhaskar, Mr. Kaikini, Mr. Saranathan, Mr. Baldoon Dhingra, and Mr. Fernandez are all yet poets in the making. In the Indian periodicals, especially in the College Magazines, one can come across many mute inglorious Miltons.

G. K. Chettur

Easily the best Indo-Anglian poetry written after Mrs. Naidu's is in the four or five slim volumes published in his lifetime by G. K. Chettur. In the sonnet-sequence, "The Triumph of Love," he shows his chastened poetic sensibility and his disciplined art. These twenty-three sonnets memorably sing of love's perennial perplexities and exhilarations. To Chettur the eternal and spiritual aspects of love appeal more than its temporal and carnal attractions. There is a vital continuity in the cosmic process in spite of the apparent disintegration of material forms and human ties. Earth-life cannot be the end of all; something in the great beyond must reproduce our earth-life. Love is not to be confined within the barriers of Time and Space. It is a clue to the mystery of existence, an intimation of the Eternal life hereafter:—

> They that have known this brief infinity
> Are one with the immortals.

In his other volumes, "Gumataraya," "Temple Tank" and "The Shadow of God" Chettur reveals his consummate craftsmanship, his ability to weave into patterns of memorable song fugitive and fairy fancies, gay and dark.

Mr. Thadani and Mr. Humayun Kabir might be taken together. They have contended themselves with rendering into English verse some exquisitely quivering poems of the Orient. Mr. Kabir wrote his early poetry in his mother-tongue, Bengali. and his free translations into English, for all their echoes of adolescence, are distinguished by a rare charm and freshness His emotional earnestness is no pose; his longer poems like "Padma" and "Jahan Ara" are —a creditable thing among Indo-Anglians—consistently beautiful, and the whole atmosphere of his Poems (Blackwell) is pregnant with candid loveliness. Of his poetry one might write, in his own words:—

> The melody shrined the silent magic of the night.
> Half-tones of joy and sorrow softened with dim surprise.

With the exception of some of the poets mentioned above, most Indo-Anglian versifiers (and their name is legion) are a deluded and self-frustrated lot, to whom the allocation of words in succeeding lines, somehow or other, seems to do duty for poetic composition. Rhythm, rhyme, the fugitive beauties of cadence and verbal melody —these seem beyond the ken of most Indo-Anglians, who, unable or unwilling to master the principles of English prosody, either write prose-poems after the manner of Tagore or jump into the chaos of free verse. After Tagore, we have had Venkataramani's "On the Sand Dune," an admirable col-

(Continued on page 57)

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I GO WEST—X

By D. F. KARAKA

This is the tenth instalment of Mr. D. F. Karaka's much-discussed and brilliantly written book: "I GO WEST," of which the previous nine instalments appeared in our issues of September 18 and 25, October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 and November 6 and 13. Further instalments will appear successively in future issues of the "Sunday Chronicle."

LOVE, SEX AND MORALS

WHEN I first came to Europe I was cautiously rushed across the Continent in the P. and O. special and landed safely on English soil, even though there was no pressing reason why I should be in London so soon. I felt then that I had been cheated out of a glimpse of Paris, where I was told nude women were presented through the courtesy of the Folies Bergere. I had seen pictures which were referred to as French post cards, which some enterprising bookstall vendor in Bombay had managed to procure for sale at exorbitant prices. This desire to become anatomical is because our sex education is bad and our knowledge of "the facts of life" superficial. I was given to understand there were only two possible types in women—prostitutes and respectable women, and that the latter predominated by an overwhelming majority. There was no half-way, for those who were respectable were required to be virginal until marriage and then faithful unto the end. There is very little in India of what is called the casual affair—no nibbling with the fruit of the forbidden tree. The enthusiastic amateur is almost unknown in India, except for a few stray girls from medical colleges, nurses, Anglo-Indian typists and Eurasian shop-girls.

Sex in India is regarded as a base instinct. When a married couple indulge in it, it is respectable merely because it is a necessary precedent to the breeding of children. But apart from this, sex has no justification. The mutual attraction of two heterosexual and perfectly homogeneous bodies, eventually culminating in the expression of their desire, is regarded as gross immorality. There is no justification for sex, which is normal in two healthy bodies who have found the coefficient of mutual attraction. Across all that is written the one word "Taboo."

Marriage

Marriages in India are as a rule arranged. The pedigree of both parties is closely examined. References are taken up as to the character, the financial position, the health of the two parties, sometimes the stars are consulted. If all reports are satisfactory, the marriage takes place with the due solemnities. It is a mother-in-law's show, and the bride and groom play a very insignificant part in the whole proceeding.

In this mad rush to produce ideal marriages and stud children, one fact is often overlooked. Do these two young people who are about to be joined in holy matrimony feel any physical attraction towards each other? No one can make two people happy who do not feel a mutual sex-attraction.

But that is India. It has pinned its faith to marriage and does not like the giving of free samples. With this sort of highly moral background we young men come to England. After a year in the company of those whose ideas on sex and morals are different from those of our parents, we begin to look around. We pick up the threads where others, who have gone before us, have left off. We begin to frequent the same places. We look around.

The art of picking-up we learn when we come to the West. It is acquired after much practice and requires a certain finesse and subtlety to save it from being crudely vulgar. It is a game that is usually played by two people. There are no rules except that you must play always fair, have patience and never take the first "no" for an answer. All this is quite unknown in India. It is only the brothel or nothing at all, and more often than not, it is nothing at all. Time has brought about many changes and the Western influence can be felt in the large cities, where Society has tried to imitate the sophistication of the West, but the little game of 'cherchez la femme' is still played only by the very few. It is like baseball is in England—not a national game.

Not so long ago there were whole districts in Bombay which were infested with brothels, and as you passed through these in an open car in the evenings, the women would call out to you from their windows. You could see their squalid little rooms gaily decorated, little lights flickering on the walls, casting shadows that played funny tricks of light and shade. Some of them were young, their dark faces shining as the street lamp reflected on their countenances. Oil on their jet black hair, gold bangles on their arms. All this you could see even as the car tore down the street. That was prostitution in India. It was like cold meat served the day after without any garnishing. Cold raw meat.

The little girls that pace up and down Piccadilly and hang out at the corner of Bond Street accosting gentlemen in evening clothes are in comparison refined, and those of Paris are even more so. I recollect a little rendezvous house in the rue de Bray near the Etoile. It was one of the more sophisticated of its kind. As we rang the bell a buxom old concierge came to the door. The two of us were shown into a small waiting-room, where a radio-gram played soft soulful music. We sat down and picked up one of the magazines that lay in a heap on the table. It corresponded to the waiting-room of a Harley Street specialist. A few minutes elapsed and a well-dressed, stout, prosperous-looking madame entered and greeted us. She escorted us to another room. This was larger and more elaborately decorated. There was no music and the lights were bright and the chandelier that hung in the centre of the room was in keeping with the furniture which took its name from one of the Louis. We were offered drinks which were on the house. We were asked our requirements. Dark or fair. Tall or short, plump, slim? It was like ordering a steak—underdone, overdone, medium! We specified. She left us alone for a few moments and returned. One by one the women trooped in, and we were introduced. There was never more than one girl in the room at a time. So she introduced us in turn to a handful, all clean well-dressed, healthy young women who corresponded to the type asked for. When the last one had gone, the madame turned to us and asked what we thought of her selection. It was difficult to choose. At this stage the process of elimination was resorted to, till our minds were made up. The madame then noted her approval with the monosyllable "Bon". The little details of business were discussed very delicately by the madame. Finally we parted, each to a different little 'chambre'. It was a small little bed-sitter, where the lights were soft, the furniture simple but attractive, the sheets clean, cigarettes in a box by the bed, salted almonds, an unopened bottle of champagne, two glasses, a wash-stand, clean towels. So the little affair began, and when it finished you still felt clean, healthy, and still somewhat of a man. Two or three hours had elapsed between the time you first entred the house in rue de Bray and the time you left it.

Prostitution

Yet how different it all was from the way in which sex was served in the back streets of Bombay. Even when these houses were abolished by a highly moral Municipal Corporation, they soon reappeared under new titles. Massage institutes sprang up and dancing clubs, and the women still continued to look out of the windows. Those women who could afford it shared a flat and did their entertaining at home to a select circle of intimate friends. It was like a few financiers cornering the shares in a public company. That was about the only difference the cleaning up meant. It made things more difficult for the poor man, and more discreet for the rich. So much for commercialised sex.

One of the most difficult things for an Indian coming over to England for the first time is to tell a lady from one who is not. While women in large quantities seem all alike. At first sight they all look so damned respectable. To approach them with any success seems quite impossible, and then there is always the colour complex. But nothing is so stimulating to self-assurance as success, and at the end of a handful of conquests you begin to feel blase and the passionate kisses of painted lips you wipe carelessly away. As your experience increases the more careless and disrespectful is your attitude towards women, and like all things they come to you the less you want them. That is how it is in the West, that is how it will never be in the East.

Sometimes, sitting out on the lawn in India, late after dinner when the sky is just one orgy of bright shining stars, I yearn for a seat in a cafe on the Elysees in Paris, if only to sit alone and sip a cognac and look at life as it appears incessantly by. Once it meant nothing, except, just people and more people such as you would see in any large city of the world. But a time came when these people began to mean something to me—these people whom I had never seen or known, and whom I would never see again. There were little adventures which to the casual observer meant nothing. Things happen to you in a split second in that French metropolis which could never happen in a lifetime in India. But your timing has to be accurate—dead accurate. It may be a side glance, or a slight stare, a twinkle of the eye, the smoke from a cigarette, and there is no knowing where it may end.

But somehow in India it never happens. You ask a girl out to

D. F. KARAKA
(as "Radha," cartoonist, sees him)

the pictures and her mother begins to wonder whether your intentions are honourable, whether you can support her, whether the marriage would be a success, and would the children be defective. Even among the more enlightened people there is a tendency to see that a young girl is not left alone with a young man, unless they are on the verge of engagement, and if they are seen about too frequently together the engagement is presumed. They never get any further than holding hands, and then they follow it up by a telephone call in which so little is said, and even that in a stupid stutter that makes a mockery of the mostly beautiful romance. Little words are whispered when mothers are busy admiring each other's 'sarees'—little words that mean nothing, but want to say so much. There is a sigh, a wistful look in their

(Continued On Page 51)

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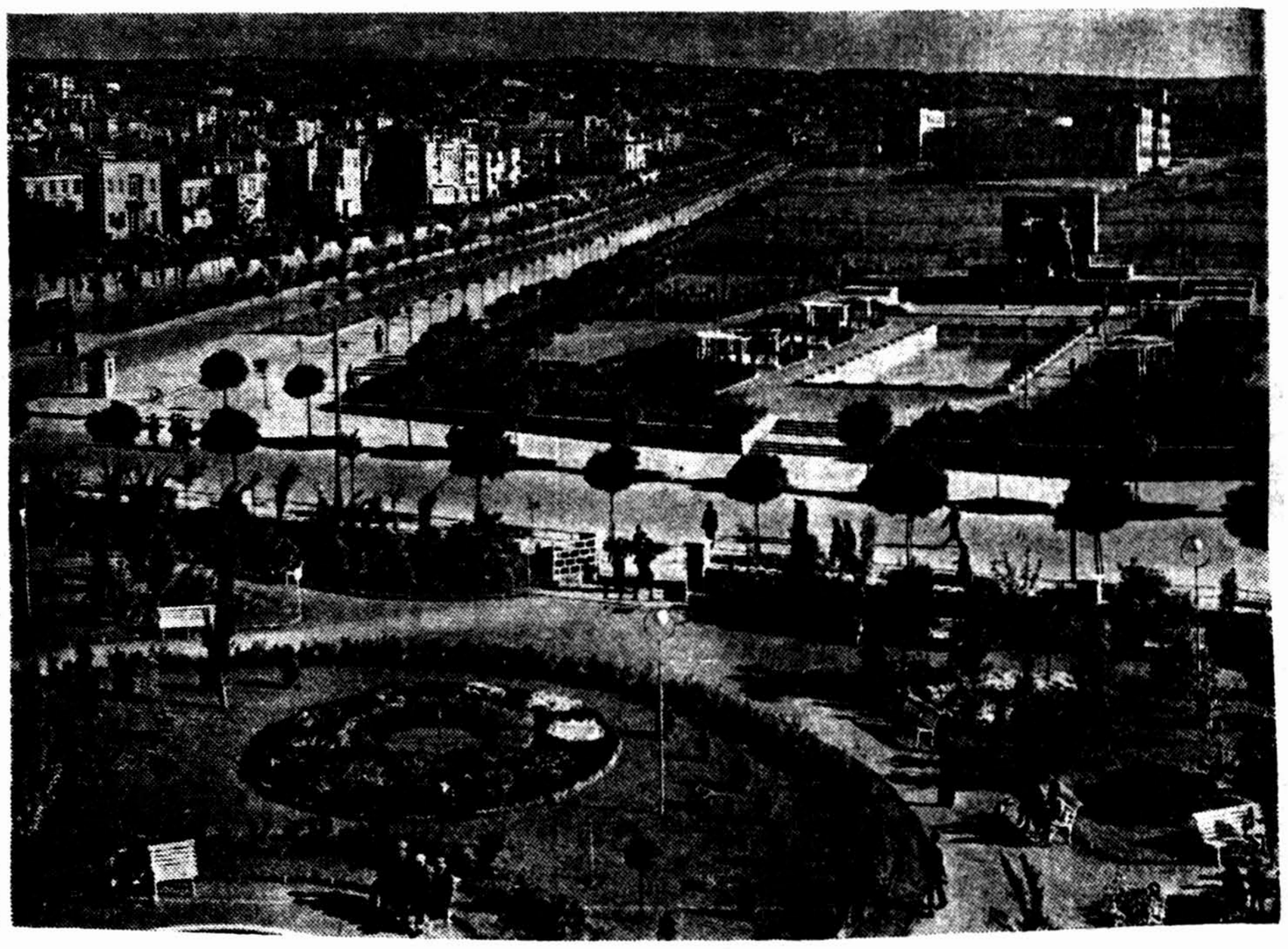
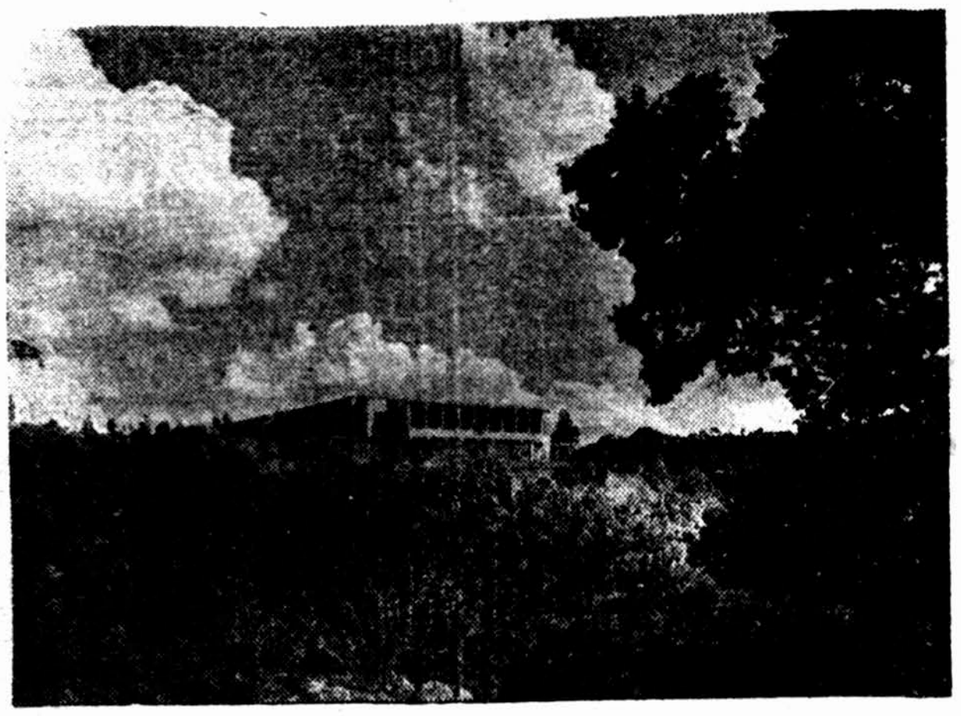
THE TURKEY OF THE ATATURK

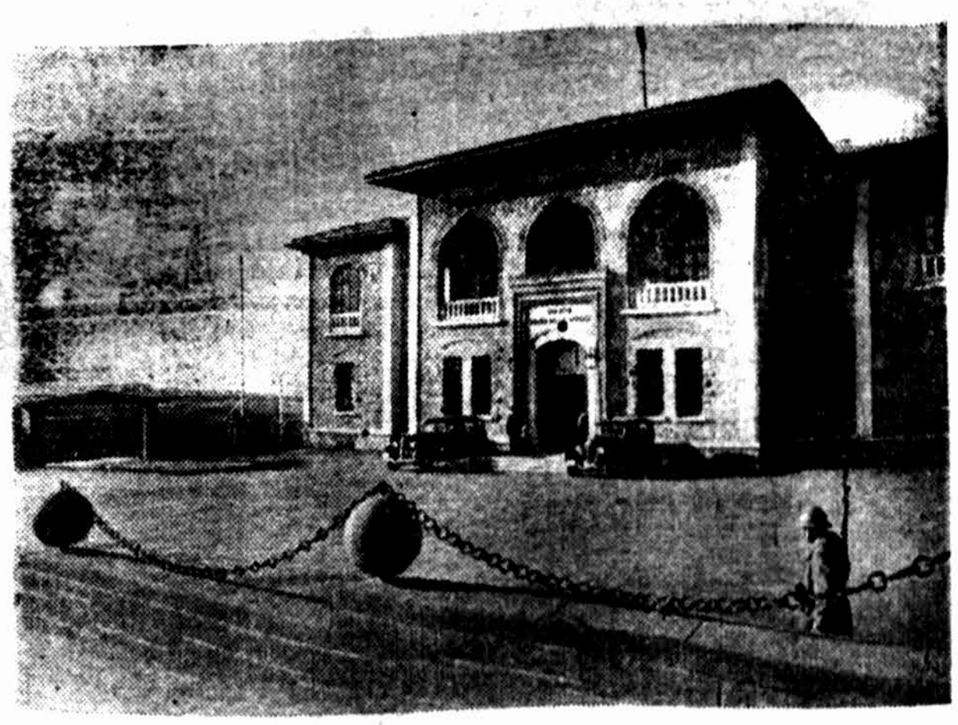


A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE NEW TOWN OF ANKARA, CAPITAL OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC

The Monument of National Sovereignty, Ankara.



The Villa of Ataturk.



Grand National Assembly House.

The staff of the "Satyashodhak" of Ratnagiri, one of the oldest living Marathi journals in the Presidency, which entered on its 68th year of existence this month. In the centre of the front row is Mr. V. M. Limaye, Editor, and at his left is Mr. D. G. Kale, Sub-Editor, of the journal.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

ZOROASTRIAN PRAYERS

INTERPRETATION OF ZARATHUSHTRAS GATHAS and INTERPRETATIONS OF A FEW PRAYERS FROM THE KHORDAH AVESTA both by Ladv Dastur.

For many years a controversy has been raging among the Parsis about the language in which Zoroastrian "prayers" are to be recited. The ancient texts, beautiful and grand and soul-satisfying though they are, have failed to capture the imagination of the modern minded Parsi youth because the language is utterly unintelligible. "Orthodoxy" has always insisted upon the need of recitals in the ancient tongues, a view which the modern-minded young people neither appreciate nor accept. The result has been that a very large percentage of our young men and women do not use any of these texts and when they need spiritual food they turn to works they can understand. The net result of this is a cutting off of the rising generation from their ancient heritage. We may allow the complex ceremonial of the religion to be carried on in the ancient languages, but the daily spiritual food a thinking man or woman needs must be given in a language which is understandable. It is no use saying (as some do) that they must study the ancient languages. How many can spare the time and the energy needed for this? One section of the old-fashioned people argue that there are translations both in Gujarati and in English, why not read them up beforehand and then recite the "prayers" in the original? This plan 'cannot' work with any thinking person, the solace of the spirit cannot come in this way. Lady Dastur's two books would supply this want. She says in her Preface to the first book that she wrote out these "interpretations" so that her daughter might use them and might be influenced by the message conveyed thereln. Fortunate indeed is the daughter to have such a mother! Lady Dastur comes of a talented family of priests, who have served devotedly the religion of the Zarathushtra during many centuries. Heredity has given her the utter devotion palpable in every page she has written. She says herself that she utilised other translations by earlier scholars, but the "interpretations" have got a clear mark of her charming personality. We congratulate Lady Dastur for these excellent books she has given us, we congratulate the Dastur family for having such a fine individual in their midst, and we unhesitatingly recommend to all (Parsi youth specially) to use these books for their daily spiritual food.

I. J. S. T.

OILSEED TRADE OF INDIA

OILSEED TRADE OF INDIA by J C. Bhal, B.A. M. Com. (Bombay) F. R. Econ. S. F.R.G.S. (London). Published by New Book Company, 188, 190 Hornby Road. Pages 305. Price Rs. 20.

This is the first publication which reviews Oilseed Trade of India giving detailed statistics which the author has taken great pains to collect. He has also studied the situation at several important inland markets. Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghava-charya in the foreword says that it is a noteworthy contribution to the scanty literature on the subject. It is not adequately realised what an important item the oilseeds of India, with the group rape, mustard linseed in the North, groundnut, castor and coconut in the South, with sesamum and cottonseed constitute in the internal and external trade of India The introduction to the booksellers by Mr. G. N. Chapman, Ex-Secretary, International Association of Seed Crushers, London describes the present publication as a most complete and valuable record of oilseeds from the time of their growth until the matured seed is converted into oil and the residue has become food for cattle in the form of cake or fertilizer for the land. Oilseeds occupy an important place among the agricultural crops of India and have formed a large item of export trade. There is country-wide move to improve the economic condition of millions of agriculturists and the present publication will be welcomed as it draws attention to the commercial and industrial importance of a valuable national asset. The author has made a special study of the marketing of oilseeds. He dwells upon the outlets for this fully developed vegetable industry. His book will be of interest to every one who is directly or indirectly interested in this trade.

Indian Museums

HINTS ON MUSEUM EDUCATION by J. C. Basak, 363, Chitpore Road, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

The author, under the pretext of giving hints on Museum Education, pours forth vehement invectives against various existing art and archaeological museums and draws a picture of his ambitious scheme of substituting them by what he styles as ideal museums meant for educating the public. His appeal on page 2 gives a clear indication of his conception of the scope and working of Educational Museums.

His table of contents is still more bewildering and happens to give indirectly a list of different art, industrial and scientific topics which he expects his ideal museum to tackle. Even the biggest conceivable museum cannot porvide accommodation for all the thirty-five departments or sections as enlisted by him in his "classification of exhibits". Museums can on no account be turned into workshops, factories and technical institutes, which are the proper places for imparting education, both theoretical and practical, on different subjects grouped therein On the other hand, even the biggest cities of the world cannot afford to maintain more than one or two museums earmarked for the most popular branches of learning, such as Geology, Zoology, Fine Arts, Archaeology, etc.

The author will be well advised to stop his campaign against such museums and start encouraging institutional museums for giving practical instructions in subjects such as Eugenics, Dietary, Hygiene, Child Welfare, etc. These are the days of specialisation and every single society or institution ought to set aside a certain amount for purchasing and exhibiting materials useful for practical explanation and demonstration. Any one subject can thereby be studied in all its details at such headquarters. This is the only practical solution that can be offered and the author will be well advised to direct his energies and endeavours in that direction if he wishes to achieve some practical results within his life time. The booklet incidentally makes us conscious of how little we know about problems which confront and confound us every day and offers unlimited scope for study and research for all those who are anxious for more and more knowledge.

G. V. A.

URDU PUBLICATIONS

BAHAR-E-SHABAB. —By Maulana Muhammad Abdul Alim Siddiqi, published by Saiyed Isharat Ali, Kutub Khana Dar-ul-Isharat. Meerut city. Demy 8 vo. Pp. 68 Annas 4.

This booklet has been mainly written for the benefit of adolescent youths, although it can be studied with equal advantage by elderly persons as well. It has been written on the lines of "What a young boy ought to know." with this difference that its background is ethical and religious and is entirely based on the teachings of Islam. The learned writer who is a wellknown scholar of Islam, exhorts young men to lead a pure life, having no promiscuous sexual relations both open or clandestine. This book is in fact part of that purity campaign which the learned Maulana is carrying on for a long time past There is a dearth of such books in the Urdu language, for our writers are afraid of discussing the facts of life openly, it is therefore hoped that the motive underlying this effort will be fully appreciated by the Muslim public at large.

RAUZA-E-RAHMAT-UL-LIL-ALIMIN By M Hasan Latifi, journalist, the Chateau, Ludhiana. Punjab. Crown 8 vo Pp 16 Price not mentioned

This is a lengthy poem which was recited by the poet, Mr. Latifi, in front of the Holy Prophet's tomb at Medina. It is in the form of a supplication in which prayers have been offered for the unification of the Musalmans of the world. Although the poem contains a number of Arabic words, yet on the whole it is very well-written and it quite readable

"THE INDIAN WORLD"

The November issue of "The Indian World" maintains its high standard and contains instructive and informative articles on various topics. Sir M. Visveswaraya writes on "The Standard of Living", Mr. K M. Munshi on "India —a Democracy", Hon. Cordell Hull on "Spirit of International Law", Mr. P. M. Kanga on "Rajabai Tower Case" Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh on "Press and its Risks". Mr. G. A. Natesan on "Changing Times" Mr. V. L. Mehta on "Co-operative Finance" Mrs. Mukerjea on "As I look back". Col. A. H. Russell on "Public Health in India" and Mrs Mrinmayie Ray on "Nursery Schools" The status of women under early Christianity is dealt with in a short article by Miss Modern.

The literature section gives a review of Hindu Scriptures. The number ends with an illuminating story on "The World's First Poet".

THE ART OF SHIP-BUILDING AND AJANTA

THE SHIPS AND BOATS OF THE AJANTA FRESCOES. By M. Fatnulla Khan with a Foreword by Nicholas De Roerich (New Hyderabad Publications Co.)

The life which the artist depicts in his paintings or sculptures is the reflection of the contemporary life. The ancient monuments, which are pre-eminently works of art, have thus an immense importance as historical documents, but this aspect of art has not yet been fully appreciated. The author of the book approaches the Ajanta Frescoes from the artistic as well as historical point of view

The author has done sufficient justice to the marine element in the pictorial art of the Ajanta Caves. The references made by him to the resemblance of some types of boats, mentioned in the Sanskrit literature, to the two boats of the paintings of Ajanta are significant of his depth of study and research.

The marine painting as the sole subject of the book vindicates the versatility of the Ajanta artists. The frescoes reveal that the artists were conversant with the different moods of the sea, the acquatic animals and plants and with the technique of rendering sea-subjects such as a pleasure-cruise on placid waters and the dramatic effects of storm and shipwreck. The paintings also represent some aspects of navigation such as pleasure-trips, mercantile marine and transport of armies.

The author has also tried in his introduction to trace the history of the art of navigation as recorded in the sculptures of Sanchi, the temple of Jagannath at Puri and the frescoes of the Ajanta-caves which cover a period from the second century B C to the sixth century A. D. The book emphasies on pictorial evidences in favour of the existence of the art of ship-building and navigation in ancient India. The printing of the book on the Hyderabad hand-made paper is an additional feature of its get-up which deserves favourable consideration by the provincial governments and other States.

D. G. V.

The average woman on a diet is just about as good at counting the number of calories she stows away in a day as she is at balancing her bank book.

Pleasant Homes

Oh, For An Electric Dishwasher

A PIE for your thoughts! We'll bet you're wishing you didn't have to get up in a minute and do the dishes.

Well, why bother...when you could be doing it electrically. I've been looking into the question of electric dish washers and I have decided that they've been neglected long enough. If you operate them right, they do a much more thorough and hygienic job of dish washing than you can do by hand—no offence intended. Did you know that you can do everything in the dishwater, including the pots and pans? And that it dries them too? So you see you don't have to wash another dish unless you really think it's a lot of fun.

The thing that sells me on the idea is that dishwashing comes around three times a day—yet I wouldn't be without electric laundry equipment when I only have to do that job once a week.

Often And Longingly

You guessed it—I don't have one myself—I'm just at the point where I discuss them often and longingly when the man of the house is in hearing.

In the meantime, I've worked out a system for dishwashing by hand that saves time and trouble. The first tip is trays—plenty of them to carry loads to and from the dining room. Then—when bringing dishes from the dining room. be sure to have a cleared space in the kitchen to receive them Use a rubber dish scraper or paper towel to whisk off all refuse into a garbage strainer. Stack the scraped dishes in their piles on one side of the sink. Use cold water to rinse off egg dishes; rub baking soda on China to take off stains. Have plenty of cleansing powder and steel wool handy for the pots and pans. Wipe out pans with paper towels and wash these first and put them away. Then do the dishes in a fresh pan of hot suds. Wash glasses first, rinse in hot water and dry while hot. Wash silver

You can wash everything in an electric dishwasher—even the pots and pans.

next, keeping a sponge and a jar of silver polish hard by to rub up dark spots as you go along—salt, mayonnaise and egg are the worst things to make black spots on silver.

With My Sleeves Rolled Up

The main thing is to have plenty of clean hot suds, then floods of clear hot water for rinsing. And yards of dry absorbent towels. When I go to it with my sleeves rolled up and everything at hand just so, I don't mind the job so much. In fact there are times when I get quite a good old-fashioned gusto out of stacking up shining piles of clean dishes. But I oughtn't to say that out loud after all the hinting I've been doing for the electric dish washer.

A dark wall with a ceiling in white dropped lower than usual is a smart idea for seasonal decorating. The predominant colors here are blue-spruce green with carpet to match and chairs in yellow and brown striped fabric.

A Charming Hostess Does Some Back-Stage Planning

Every lady has a hankering to be known as a charming hostess—to be celebrated for her "little dinners". It doesn't take so much money to achieve minor fame in our circle of friends as it does back-stage planning, a flair for making people (and I mean the family too) happy and comfortable at the table. a lot of loving care, and the kind of imagination that can make beauty out of a small unusual bit of pottery, a few lowly blooms, a candle or two.

To Make A Ripple

The back-stage planning is probably the most important (after the menu!) That means a well-organised kitchen, a menu that would make a ripple in itself—and plenty of china, silver and glass. (Which is the aspect nearest our heart to-day).

For everyday, a set of six of everything is usually enough in the average family, but for company best, it is better to start with a round dozen of everything. And for both you'll save a lot of money in the end if you buy open stock patterns so breakage or loss can be replenished. You know the usual things you'll need, but here are a few suggestions we've collected from our most experienced house-wifely friends.

Your China

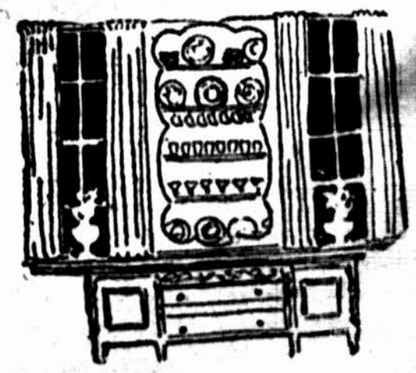
Two cream pitchers are a boon—one to pinch hit for drawn butter, syrup and so on. Get coffee cups that are 'Big' if you want to make a hit with the man. Butter plates are a good habit at every meal—more dishes but less clutter. Porridge dishes do double duty—for cereals at breakfast and for soups at lunch or dinner. Besides your everyday repertoire, add to your Company list, an extra cream and sugar combination because two sets are needed for large dinners; a soup tureen and bowls to match (remember that a really noble soup will bring almost any meal into the "gourmet's delight" classification).

Your Glass

Include a pitcher, ice tea glasses, sherbat glasses, water glasses and glasses for tomato or fruit juice. For best, the taller the stems of the goblets, the more regal the effect. You'll find a round of crystal serving plates useful to go under the sherbat glasses and over a large china serving plate. Add crystal finger bowls and serving plates to match.

Your Silver

Aim at a service of twelve though you can get along on eight if you must. Have extra teaspoons and remember that butter spreaders are gracious and handy. Besides the usual necessities, add cream soup spoons, salad forks, demi-tasse spoons if possible. And



Make your beautiful china serve a decorative purpose in dining room or living room.

plenty of serving spoons and forks and a carving set that will do you proud with a knife that can be kept sharper than sharp.

SOME BARGAIN.

He eyed his friend's car critically.

"How much did you pay for that?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, I didn't pay anything. A pal of mine gave it to me."

"There you are—I told you you'd get caught!"

I KNOW THE VALUE OF NASAL HYGIENE
THAT'S WHY MY PATIENTS USE
Mistol
AND AVOID COLDS AND GRIPPE
A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat
Mistol
USE MISTOL AND ENJOY NASAL HYGIENE

THE ID

Origin And Social And Religious Significance Of The Festival

By A. A. A. FYZEE (I)

THE word *id* (popularly spelt as pronounced, *eed*) is generally explained by the Arab philologists as being derived from the root *ada, youdu* (*ain-waw-dal*), "to return." It is therefore understood to mean "that which returns periodically." There are however many different events which recur periodically, but are not called by the name *id*. The explanation accepted by most Semitic scholars of to-day is however quite different. They hold that it is an Aramic loanword, derived from the Syriac *ida*, which means "festival, holiday." Islam has two such festivals and two only—*Id al-Adha*, the Feast of Sacrifice (the word *adha* is a plural noun meaning "ewes offered up as sacrifices") and the *Id al-Fitr*, the Festival of the Breaking of the Fast. The latter occurs on the month) and the former on the tenth of Dhu'l-Hijja (the twelfth and last month) in each year of the Hijra era, the Islamic Lunar Year

Both of these festivals have an ancient history and are not purely the creations of Islam. The feature common to both is the *Salat al-Id* (*ayn*), the public prayer of the community assembled together, which is *Sunnat*, that is a thing recommended on the ground that it was the practice of the Prophet, but not *Fard*, that is absolutely compulsory. The prayer of Id is important also historically for it preserves the older form of public prayer and differs to some extent from the normal *Salat* (congregational prayer), which has to be offered by every Muslim five times every day. It is very short, consisting of two *rak'as* (a unit of Islamic prayer, consisting of four postures standing, bending, prostrating and squatting, each accompanied by certain short prayers), and several *takbirs* (the loud pronunciation of the formula *"Allaho Akbar,"* God is Great). The striking aspect of this prayer is that there is no *Adhan*, the beautiful call to prayer, the musical tune of which is universally admired. In its place we have the older formula, whereby the leader of prayer summons the faithful by simply pronouncing the word *"as-Salat, as-Salat,"* "Prayer, Prayer," repeatedly and loudly. There are other minor variations also with which we need not be concerned. The prayer of Id should be offered preferably in the open air on Musallas (mats or carpets for prayer) although it is permissible to perform it in mosques as well. That is the reason why in many places in India we have the *Id-Gah* (lit. place for celebration of Id).

Of the two the Feast of Sacrifice is supposed to be greater; but as the month of Ramadan (popularly, Ramzan in India) comes first and its Id consists of festivities following upon a long period of abstinence, it is more joyfully celebrated. It has, sociologically speaking, assumed a greater importance in all countries having a Muslim population.

(II) The Id al-Fitr (The Festival of the Breaking of the Fast).

This festival is also known as the *al-id as-Saghir*, "The lesser Festival," pronounced in Morocco *l'id sger*. In Turkey it is called Kuchuk Bairam or Sheker Bairam in India, Ramzan Id.

The origin of this festival is wrapped in obscurity, but clearly it is not purely Islamic. There are two theories in regard to it. Margoliouth holds the view that the Muslim Ramadan was taken from the Ancient Arabian religion. On the other hand Westermarck has shown (*Ritual and Belief in Morocco*, I, 93) that the Harranians and Sabians also used to observe a fast for one month during the year. The Ramadan fast was instituted in the year 623 A.D., and it synchronized with the Harranian fast in that year. All these facts go to show that the Prophet in instituting the system of fasting for one whole month had before him similar practices of other religions.

Apart from the prayer of Id, one very important religious practice is the *Zakat al-Fitr or Fitra*, which is recommended in all schools of Islam. It is a charity tax to be paid by all pious Muslim, but is not compulsory. It differs in its importance in different countries and communities. In Java the *Petra* (Javanese for *fitra*) is paid by all. Snouck Hurgronje in his book *The Achenese* describes how each individual is obliged to pay h's dues.

(III) Id al-Adha (The Feast of Sacrifce).

It is also called *Id-i-Qurban* or *Id an-Nahr*, and generally *al-Id al-Kabir* "The Great Festival," since from the religious point of view it is supposed to be of greater importance and significance. The other names are, in India *Baqar Id;* in Turkey, *Buyuk Bairam* or *Qurban Bairam*.

Normally the sacrifice is to be performed on the 19th of Dhu'l-Hijja when the pilgrim, after performing some of the rites of the Haj pilgrimage, sacrifice sheep and other animals in the valley of Mina, near Mecca.

This sacrifice was an old Arabian custom adopted with slight modifications by Islam. The scriptural story connected with it is picturesque and well-known. It is related that the Prophet Abraham in order to show his complete resignation to the will of God, was willing to make any sacrifice that—He wanted. Abraham saw in a dream that God desired that he should offer his son Ishmael (so in the Qur'an, see Muhammad Ali, 37: 102; in the Bible it is Isaac) as a sacrifice. Abraham mentions this to his son, who impelled by his utter submission to the Divine will, agrees. When the father actually takes the son for the sacrifice, and even plants his knee on the chest of the son, his efforts to slay Ishmael prove treffectual. Then Ishmael asks his father to blindfold himself in order to perform the sacrifice Ishmael however is miraculously transformed into a sheep, and it was a sheep and not his son that Abraham slaughtered. Another version is that at the last moment God ordered Abraham not to slay his son, but sacrifice a sheep instead. In memory of that great day, when one of the major Prophets of Islam, willingly performed the sacrifice and was ready to give up his dearest possession on earth to God in complete submission to the Divine Will, Muslims have always performed the sacrifice as a token of submission and resignation to the Will of Allah. No sacrifice is therefore worthy the name unless the true spirit of consecration and submission goes with it, and unless you are moved by the wonderful spirit of Abraham.

The sarifice is a *sunnat* and is morally obligatory on every free Muslim who can afford to buy a victim. A sheep is to be offered for one person, a camel or one head of cattle for ten persons. The prevalence of cow sacrifice in India results from this religious view, because it is cheaper to have a share in the victim, than to buy an animal for one-self. Moreover generally cows are cheaper than bulls.

The animal must be of fixed age, and not too young, and must be free from disease or physical defect. The period during which sacrifice may be offered, begins after the Id prayer, about midday, the 10th of Dhu'l-Hijja, and continues for 3 days. If the sacrifice is performed on account of a vow, the sacrificer cannot eat out of it; if not, one-third may be retained by him and the rest distributed. While actually sacrificing, by cutting the throat of the animal in a particular way, certain prayers must be said and the mercy of Allah and His kindness may be asked. The formula *Bismillahi Allaho Akbar* (In the name of Allah—Great is Allah) is absolutely essential. The head of the animal is held towards the direction of Mecca.

The sacrifice follows soon after the *Salat al-Id* which is public and congregational, and consists of two *rak'as*, like the prayer of the Id al-Fitr. This prayer is also not *fard* (compulsory,) but only recommended as a *sunnat*. The Friday prayer (midday) is, from the religious point of view, much greater than that of either Id. But curiously enough the generality of the Muslims offer the Id prayer all over the world with greater regularity and as if it were a compulsory rite. Familiarity probably breeds contempt in the vulgar mind.

IV SOCIAL CUSTOMS AND PRACTICES.

We shall now briefly review the festivities and the social customs to be found in each of the Islamic countries in celebration of the two Ids.

INDIA

In India, Herklots relates—and most of what he says is true to this day—everyone bathes, applies antimony (*surma*) and wears new clothes. One peculiar practice in Northern India used to be—it is not known how far it persists to-day—that a second wife would wear brand new clothes on the Id day, and then make them an offering to the image of the first wife of the husband. This image was called *Saukan Maura*, "The First wife's Crown." This was done to appease the spirit of the dead wife and to avert the evil eye. The first wife—or rather her spirit—is supposed always to be jealous of her successor in the affections of her husband. This practice appears to have been taken from the Hindus. It is said that it prevails among them in different parts of India

In some places processions would be formed and the Kazis (cadis) conducted to the *Id-Gah*, with pomp and ceremony and *Caja Cajautar* (music) with shouts of *Allaho Akbar* (God is Great) and other formulas of praise to the Almighty. After prayer there would be a *Khutba* (sermon) in Arabic, which practically no one would understand. The *Khutba* always contained the name of the reigning Caliph as well as that of the local king or Nawab. And after the *Khutba* the representative of the reigning prince would offer presents to the preacher (Khatib) on behalf of his royal master. After the sermon, the crowd assemble, would offer salutations zfirst to the preacher by kissing his hand and then to one another by handshakes and embraces. People would make presents to one another, visit relations and friends, and generally there would be a good deal of feasting and merry-making.

To avert the evil eye, mothers and sisters would hold coloured water over the heads of sons and brothers, and throw it away. The use of sandalwood, betel and rose-water is general. In modern times Muslims always offer shérbet or sweets to visitors, and it is considered almost an insult if it is not accepted. Good quality Arabian dates are deemed a luxury. Among Bohras *attar* or perfume is almost invariably offered; but probably their most excellent custom is to burn the best quality incense in a small silver or copper burner, kept beautifully polished and immaculately clean, and offer its smoke to the visitors.

Mrs Meer Hasan Ali observes that a common custom—existing almost universally to this day—is to make a sweet called *seviyan* and offer it to friends and visitors. It is similar to vermicelli and is served with milk and sugar. The other sweet, which is also extremely popular, is called *Shir-Khurma* (lit. milk and dates). It consists of sweetened milk which contains nuts like pistachios, almonds, etc., dates, and on this side of India, also copra (the white flesh of a ripe cocoanut.) cut finely or mashed and mixed with the milk. Sometimes only the milk of cocoanuts is added. The mixture is served up warm with the addition of a small quantity of ghee or butter; and properly prepared it is a great delicacy

On the Feast of Sacrifice the use of meat is more general and apart from sweetmeats, stew and griddle-cakes are also prepared. The meat of the sacrificial animal is generally divided into three parts, one is given away in charity, one to friends and relations, and one is retained by the sacrificer. The sacriee used to be accompanied in the case of Nawabs and nobles with a great deal of pomp. Processions would often be formed and scenes of splendour witnessed.

In this connection Herklots relates a peculiar custom from Tehran, the Capital of Persia. A camel, gaily caparisoned, would be led into a square near the Nigaristan or picture gallery. At the auspicious moment, spear held by a relative of the Shah is struck by him in a vital spot in the neck. Scarcely has the blood spurted, when a hundred knives are thrust into the animal by the bystanders; and in a twinkling the carcase is cut up, each quarter of the city striving to obtain a portion which may be kept for luck during the succeeding year. It is curious how the barbaric and cruel practices of different countries and peoples have survived even after centuries of Islam and its humane influence.

EGYPT

In Egypt, according to Lane (*Manners and Customs of the modern Egyptians*), servants are given presents and different kinds of viands are prepared. A practice peculiar to Egypt is the visiting of the tombs of relations. The visitors or their servants carry palm branches and sweet basil (*raihan*) with them. On reaching the cemetery the leaves of the palm or basil are broken and placed on the tombs. Numerous women may be seen carrying palm-branches in their hands, on their way to the burial grounds. What is still more extraordinary is that some women pass the night in the cemetery and intrigues and flirtations are not uncommon. Sensuality seems to be so deeply rooted in human nature that every conceivable opportunity is taken advantage of.

(Continued on Page 54)

Mazdaznan

Its Credits And Debits With The World's Progress

THE MASTER: Zar-Adusht (Dr. Otoman Hanish).

Non-Sectarian And Non-Proselytizing, The Message Of This New Gospel Has Spread To Four Corners Of The Earth In the Course Of A Few Decades

(By NANABHOY F. MAMA, B. A., LL. B.)

NON-SETARIAN and non-proselytising Mazdaznan is the renaissance of the world's religious thought. Bigotry was to give way to liberalism and strife was to yield to all-pervading peace. Mazdaznan searched for the root of the world's discord and found it in the self-aggrandising process of proselytizing. It lacked love and was no more than an unpleasant exhibition of selfishness. It was a discovery peculiar to Mazdaznan when it found that Sectarianism of every sort was destructive of the divine ordination of human-brotherhood. Nowhere in all the sacred books of the world and by no prophet of the Almighty has proselytizing been sanctioned. In fact, on the other hand, it has been declared repugnant to every divine message that was revealed to the world through the pious lips of God's messengers. Mazdaznan is devoted to the interpretation and exposition of the teachings of Zarathushtra and its philosophy cannot be thought of separately from the life, action and teachings of the Master the Rev. Dr. Otoman Zar'adusht Hanish.

The Master

Born at Teheran of Royal Iranian lineage on 19th December 1844, he displayed versatile accomplishments, all for the good of humanity at large till he departed this life at Los Angeles, California, U.S.A., on 29th February, 1936. His versatility was the direct result of the piety of his mind and selflessness of his heart. From his infancy he was, by a rare incident, entrusted to the care of a mystic fold of Zarathushtrian "Abeds", who befriended him in a manner more than paternal and instructed him in the esoteric details of ancient Avestan lore. This education continued till he was about twenty, when the Sahebdel Abeds finding him fit to preach the Mazdaznan message to the world, showered their blessing on his head and sent him back to the outer world to fulfil the mission Ahura-Mazda had destined him for. He started in the holy land of Jerusalem. His principal activities were subsequently confined to the continents of Europe and America. The hindrances and oppositions that came his way were many and often insurmountable, but his resourceful lead always came out victorious in the conflict. In spite of the old model vehicles of the 19th century he had managed seven times to go round the world. Once when in India he lost his dear mother and in terms of her last wishes her earthly remains, after due Zarathushtrian ceremonials were deposited in the Towers of Silence at Surat. Of his chequered career says a Mazdaznan publication as under: "He has gone through three wars, experienced many ship wrecks, terrible floods, conflagrations and epidemics. He has crossed burning deserts, walked 1,800 miles at a stretch and reclaimed vast wastes of land and waterways for habitation. In addition to this he has designed 2,500 different kinds of homes and buildings; engineered railways, bridges, roadways, etc: inaugurated the eight hour labour day: been behind many of the greatest inventions: discovered gold, silver and copper mines, oil-fields, etc: written works on nature, music and regenerative subjects: and saved the lives of thousands through medicine and hygiene. It is also interesting to know that it was Dr. Hanish who first inaugurated, during the war, the thought of the "The League of Nations" incorporating and effecting a charter for "The society for the promotion of the Federation of Nations", and getting President Wilson and European statesmen interested therein. Her Majesty Queen Victoria was so impressed with Dr. Hanish's teachings that a Mazdaznan tutor was engaged for the Royal family."

THE HON. MR. M. Y. NURIE

FELICITATIONS FROM HON. MR. NURIE

I wish your paper all success.

I cannot, however, help observing on this occasion, that our joys which usually mark the termination of this happy month of fasting and prayer, have this year been sadly marred by the passing away from this world of a great man, a saviour of his nation—a patriot and a true Muslim—the great Kemal Ataturk. Who can say that our 'Id' with the loss which we have just sustained and which has plunged the whole Muslim world in unspeakable sorrow, can at all be a happy Id.

I would wish all my Muslim brethren to join with me in wishing peace and rest in heaven to the soul of Kemal Ataturk, and a long life to his noble successor.

May his long life of struggle and service give inspiration to the young Muslims and be a guidance in the struggles for freedom of our country!

M. Y. NURIE,
Minister for Public Works,
Government of Bombay.

"The Message Mazdaznan"

In the dispensation of nature the Master had been ordained to guide men's destinies and to promulgate Mazdaznan principles, political, moral and spiritual. In his political teachings, he advocated world-peace. Non-slaughter of animals and total abstinence from all intoxicants and narcotics was the theme of his moral preachings and finally his spiritual lead insisted on the predominence of TRUTH above all other virtues. His magnetic personality attracted a huge following which, at the date of his death, numbered a million souls. This ever-growing congregation to-day counts nearly a hundred centres spread over the seven continents of the world. The first propagating activity of our revered Master commenced by the publication of a monthly magazine which in the true Mazdaznan spirit he named "The Fire-worshipper." This magazine continues till to-day under the altered name of "The Mazdaznan Magazine of America."

So far as the continent of Europe was concerned, the blessed name of Dr. David Ammann, (born in India) cannot well be omitted. He started his preachings as the Master's disciple in Berlin (Germany) and he succeeded in spreading the light of the Message throughout the length and breadth of the continent, with the result that there are ten more very flourishing monthly Mazdaznan Magazines in the different countries of Europe each under the editorship of an eminent scholar of ancient literature. The first of these "The British Mazdaznan" is edited by the scholar-poet Lt. Col. Arthur Fitzroy Guromano Gault. The second of France is edited by M. Carlos Bunge, a profound student of Avestan philosophy and the well-known translator into French of the Gathas of Zarathushtra. The third, of Switzerland, entitled "The Buletin Mensuel" is edited by M. Pierre Martin, a stalwart and impressive personality, plainly dressed and gifted with rare accomplishments and unusual wit and humour. He is the learned translator into French of our Master's marvellous 'Chief d'auvre' "Ainyahita in Pearls." Besides the above, there used to be one more in England, "The Mazdaznan Call" edited by Dr. W. P. Knowles M. A. D.Sc., a scientist of great originality. Further, there are more than one in Germany: one in Czechoslovakia edited by Dr. Gindrich Sucek, and one in Holland edited by Dr. Cornelius Sypkins M.D., Sc.D. In fact, hardly a country in Europe has been left uninfluenced by the Mazdaznan

Mr. N. F. Mama.

(Continued On Page 45)

A Page For Women

"Canned" Exercise Necessary For Women

WHY is it necessary for the modern woman to use an artificial method to strengthen her muscles and to promote good health? It is because our manner of living offers almost no opportunity to use the larger, important muscles of the body—the abdominal, back and thigh muscles

We live inactive lives. We travel by motor or train more than we walk. We do our housework with electrical aids or have servants do it for us. Most office jobs demand eight hours or sitting and frequently in poor pocture. Selling work in stores requires the over use of the legs and feet. Sewing, writing, bridge and many other so-called activities are actually inactivities!

GAMES NO SUBSTITUTE

You probably think that recreational sports such as tennis, bowling, badminton, golf and riding are sufficient exercise. But they are not. They stimulate the body through increased circulation and allow the skin pores to secrete waste but they do not build the body symmetrically because they are "one-sided." Seldom is a woman adept in using both her right hand and her left hand in sports

Walking can be an excellent activity if it is done on soil which allows a spring to the step and if the body is carried with good posture at a steady pace and if you wear loose clothing and correct walking shoes

Swimming is the exception in recreational sports. It exercises all the muscles of the body providing no one stroke is over practiced, and it develops the body symmetrically and beautifully.

So, you see, it becomes quite necessary for you to resort to corrective exercises if you desire good health and a supple body. Exercises that will offset the ravages of our sedentary, inactive living. Here are two for firming the vital abdominal muscles, or in other words, for flattening your tummy! Why not begin scientifically to develop a pleasing figure?

(Exercise 1)

FOR STOUT WOMAN

Lie flat on your back, arms at sides—parallel with body. Bend knees back to abdomen. Then pull knees with clasped hands back to chest, gradually raising the hips from floor 3 to 4 inches, hips—keeping knees bent. Repeat 4 times and relax. Repeat not more than 12 times each day.

(Exercise 2)

FOR THIN WOMAN WITH PROTRUDING ABDOMEN

Sit on floor with legs wide apart and knees slightly relaxed. Place hands palm downward just behind hips for support. Now push your abdomen out, to right, back, to left—making a complete circle such as you would in a Hula-Hula dance! As you circle consciously tighten the muscles. Circle five times without stopping. Relax. Circle five times in opposite direction. Circle twenty times in all

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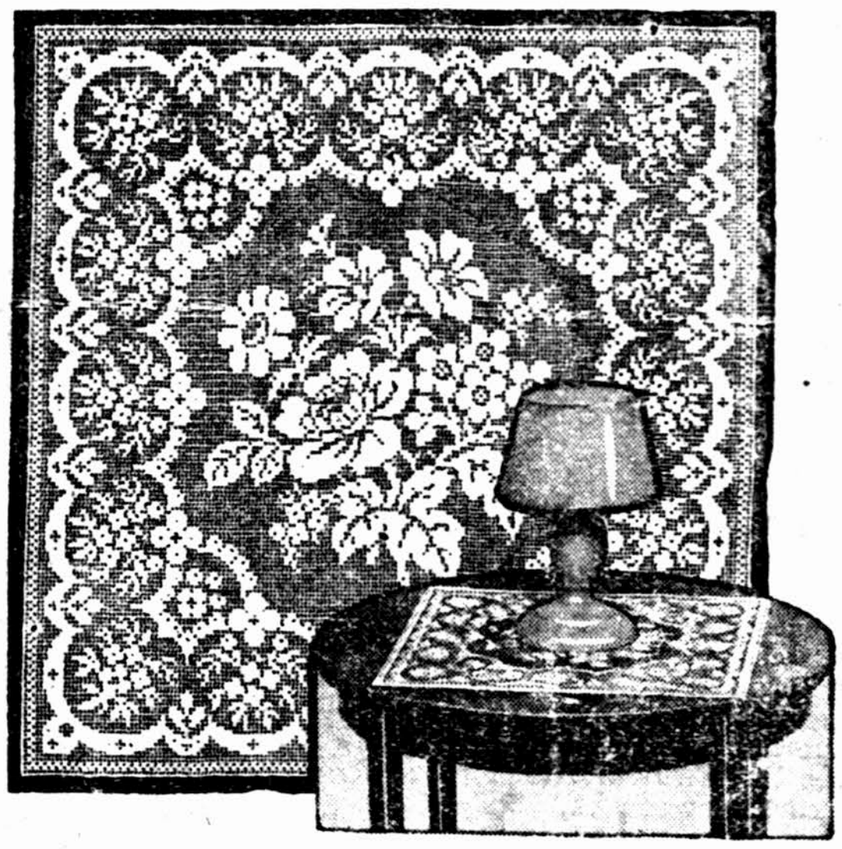
APPEALING FILET CENTERPIECE



Distinctive in design, this centerpiece will give a glow of pleasure to you as its owner. The flowers and leaves are gracefully combined to increase its beauty. It forms a rare piece which can be achieved only by hand. Its size, 27 inches square, enables you to use it for the centre of a large table or for the drum and occasional tables

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

When using pastry flour in cooking, use a little more than when using bread flour. Bread flour thickens a little stiffer than pastry flour.

* * * *

Preserved figs stuffed with white cream cheese and arranged on pineapple slices placed on lettuce and topped with salad dressing makes a very good salad.

* * * *

To cook mushrooms for creaming or escalloping, remove thin peeling, cover with water and boil gently in covered pan five minutes

When making cream sauce or using flour for thickening, if you use pastry flour it will mix easier and there will be less danger of its lumping than if you use bread flour.

* * * *

When covering an ironing board, tack cover on while it is wet It will then dry gradually and be absolutely tight and smooth.

The mentally sketchy girlfriend thinks when her beau says he's "fed-up" he's just finished a holiday-sized meal.

ANTISEPTIC LOTIONS GREATLY AID AILING SKIN

It is well and good to tell a woman what beauty blemishes are, but if she doesn't know how to go about a corrective treatment or what to use, you helped her but little

For instance, let's just discuss the constant, always-with-us problem of slightly blemished skin. By slightly blemished, I refer to skins with tiny spots or discolourations, blackheads and roughness. These skins shriek of poor circulation

The first step in a reliable treatment is stimulation. Exercise of course is the best means of circulation. But if you refuse to get the proper amount of exercise for your age and physical condition, you must then resort to manipulation of your skin with fingers and an efficacious lotion.

If you are indifferently inactive physically, then you should lie across a bed or chair with your head hanging down, a few minutes before commencing the routines I shall prescribe. After getting up, rotate your head for another few minutes, stretching your neck as much as possible. Then you have at least relieved congestion.

Now wash your face with superfatted soap and warm water. The particular lotion I have in mind as I write this, requires a thorough face washing and rinsing, before you paint it on thickly and evenly with a small brush. You should leave it on for an hour or two so that it might soften stubborn blackheads and bleach discolourations. You remove it with a rich skin food or cream, and gentle but persistent massage with your finger tips. If you wish you may leave it on over night and remove it in the morning.

The cream massage and cleansing is followed by a second washing, and a cold, cold rinsing with water or iced astringent.

This sort of specific treatment must be indulged in at least 3 times a week if your skin is blatantly ailing. Do not squeeze blackheads or whiteheads. After a few such treatments as described above, they will rise to the surface and a sudsy brushing with a complexion brush will remove them. And a chilled astringent will close the pores from other impurities.

Everyone admires the freshness of my skin

My secret is DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S *Perfect Skin Tonic*

Few women realize how much the right skin tonic contributes to the beauty of their skin. Those who do, always use Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Skin Tonic. Perfect Skin Tonic is ideal for closing the pores after a thorough cleansing with Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. It stimulates the circulation and gives you that fresh, youthful appearance everyone admires. Perfect Skin Tonic is excellent for a quick clean-up before applying new make-up. It is also recommended for neutralizing perspiration. Get a bottle today and see how firm and fresh it will make your skin.

Look your best with DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

OUR SHORT STORY

THE DREAMER

By ENVER KUREISHI

PREM CHAND was not really a cruel man. Perhaps it was due to the fact that when he came home from the office after a tiring day he himself did not realise what he was doing.

He was a clerk in a flourishing bank. He was a hard and willing worker because he was very ambitious He was one of those people who believed in manifest destiny. He had dreams of being a big man some day—an autocratic man who ruled his subordinates despotically and yet with a condescending benevolence that was characteristic of all big men. He loved to see people cringe and fawn before him—like he did before his superiors. The arm-chair was his throne, not the stool he occupied at present. The arm-chair was symbolic of all the power that his soul craved for. One day he would sit in the arm-chair and issue curt orders to his subordinates. It was manifest destiny!

In the evenings when he came home his brain was still exploring torpid avenues that would lead him to his cherished dreams. In his dreams he saw himself flinging files and papers at his cowering subordinates, cursing them for their rank incompetence and gloating with satisfaction as he saw them—even in his dreams—lower their half-defiant eyes in subjection.

His whole existence had been narrowed down to the prosaic reality of adding figures—which was his job; and the fantastic illusion that some day he would rise to higher things—which was his obsession.

In this two-fold existence which enrapped him night and day, he had somehow overlooked the existence of his wife and three children. He had two daughters and a baby son. They did not fit into his scheme of thinking at all—they were like superfluous clogs that he could fit in anywhere he liked and when he liked.

His wife was a fragile woman, with a pale, cadaverous face. Her eyes were timid like an animal that has been cowed and tamed into submission—submission to a will stronger than hers. It seemed as if she had given up the idea of resisting anything—especially Prem Chand.

At the moment Prem Chand sat eating his evening meal. There was a frown of displeasure on his face. Outside the winter had gripped Delhi firmly. A slight mist hung like a pall over the streets and an ominous quiet seemed to brood over the place, like some peculiar impending disaster. The streets were mostly deserted, now and then the rapid staccato of a tonga rushing across relieved the monotony, while from the outside the street-lamps glowed with a faint orange radiance.

The silence of the place irritated Prem Chand, and as he ate his meal he stared restlessly out of the window at the bleak darkness without. Suddenly his little baby son in the next room started crying and his wife who was standing near him moved towards the other room. He stopped her with a gesture of his hands and then suddenly all the accumulated irritation of the evening was let loose:

"Can't you see how tired I am? he shouted. "All day and all night I work, work, work until I can hardly stand and when I come home either the food is rotten or the baby is crying. Can't I have some peace? For God's sake let me have some peace!"

She stood before him irresolute and undecided. Then she spoke. "I'm sorry I can't stop the baby from crying. He's not feeling well—he's been having fever all day."

"If you can't stop the baby from crying then who can? You're his mother—you don't look after him. No wonder he's sick all the time. You're only interested in yourself."

With a sweep of his hand he swept the plates away from him and one plate on the edge slipped and fell on to the floor with a crash. For a minute there was silence. His wife stood too surprised to move. He was the first to break the silence.

"What are you gaping at? Why don't you pick up the plate?" She moved to pick up the plate but from the next room the baby had started crying again. She stood undecided.

"For God's sake do something. Don't keep staring at my face!"

It was the invariable scene. Every evening he came home there was something that he did not find to his liking. It was merely his method of demonstrating his power. Sometimes the food was rotten, sometimes the children were crying and sometimes when she asked him for money—not for herself but to run the house, he would fly into a temper and curse her for her extravagance.

"Where do you think I get the money from?" He would shout at her, "do you think I'm a mint? I wish I had never married You!"

It never occurred to him that she might be wishing the same thing. She never answered him back. Occasianally her eyes would fill with tears and they would run down her cheeks like tiny rivulets. But she never replied, just as generations of women before her had never replied even when the male prerogative had lost its cultural symbolism and lapsed into pure barbarism in which man dominated woman purely because he was physically the stronger. Many a night she had lain awake dreading what the next day would bring; dreading the interminable scenes that never seemed to end, that broke her heart and filled her with despair. Her patience and fortitude were amazing. She suffered in silence—just as thousands of her kind had in the past—while he exulted in his power,—just as thousands of his kind had done in the past—that he could lash her with his tongue and none dared dispute his authority to do so.

But human nature is not so flexible as all that. There comes a time when human nature must revolt simply because it is human nature. There is a limit to all good things.

One day when Prem Chand came home from Office he was surprised to find the place deserted. He called out for his wife, he thought she was washing the children's clothes in the courtyard, but there was no reply. He became angry, she must have gone out and taken the children with her without even leaving a message and especially at a time when she knew he came back from the bank. His brow grew dark with anger. When she came back he would teach her a lesson she would never forget. But she never came back to learn the unforgettable lesson! Soon, as the time passed he became restless and more angry. He began cursing. He had waited for an hour and she had not returned. He could not think where she had gone to, she had no friends in the neighbourhood—thanks to him—but anyway when she came back....!

After two hours he became uneasy; he felt there was something wrong. She could never have left him like this—without an explanation and without his food. He wandered into her room and his uneasiness turned into surprise. All her things had disappeared. Her clothes and the children's clothes usually littered the room. But now the room was empty except for some rickety and old furniture. There was a note pinned on to her bed. With his brain still uncomprehending he moved and picked it up; it was addressed to him. His hands were slightly unsteady as he read the note. Then a terrible look of rage swept over his face. "So she had left him and gone to live with her mother?"

He felt a maddening throb in his head,—she had run away from him! The thought of it seemed to kill him. It was his vanity that was hurt not his heart. It was an unforgivable breach of discipline which he could not tolerate. Men in power stifle insubordination almost before it is born—and his wife the only person who had so far felt the weight of his full power had deserted him! He tore the note to shreds and swallowed his pride. Some day she would come back to him; of that he was certain—he would never call her back—and when she came....it was almost ecstasy to think of what he would do!....

She never came back. Days passed into weeks and weeks into months and there was no news of her. In her absence he had changed a lot. He became more careless about his personal appearance and he would go to his bank without his breakfast and often without shaving. He seemed to brood over the loss of his wife; it was as if he had lost his kingdom, and which man can rule without a kingdom and still be king? His magnificent dream of power—power to use and power to abuse was intensified. It had become a perennial obsession with him. Some day his wife would feel sorry she had run away from him and he felt that the day was not far off when he would occupy the arm-chair in the bank and issue curt orders to his subordinates. All day and all night he dreamt of it Power.....Power! Power to use and power to abuse! He was like a madman with his magnificent obsession.

One summer morning, about six months after his wife had left him he got up rather late. As he glanced at the clock besides his bed he knew he would be late for office and to-day of all day's he must not be late—for it was a historic day. It would go down to history as the day which had seen him climb up from an insignificant position into a man of some importance at the office. He was to be promoted to-day. From now on his promotion would be rapid and easy. Life was beginning to take some interest in him.....the fates had suddenly remembered him.....it was manifest destiny! As he thought of all the complementary things the manager had said to him the previous day he felt a glow of satisfaction. Suddenly he remembered he was getting late. He jumped out of bed and in ten minutes rushed out of the house. A tonga was passing by and after hailing it he ordered the driver to take him as quickly as possible to the bank. Now and then he cursed the Tonga driver. "At this rate I will get there in the afternoon. Hurry up for God's sake otherwise I will be late."

The Tonga driver reluctantly forced the horse into a fast gallop and then suddenly as they took the bend a huge motor truck swung into them. It was too late to control the horse and with a sickening crash the truck hit the tonga. In a second it was all over; there was a splinter of glass, a muffled curse and then Prem Chand felt a sudden and agonising sting in his eyes—then he lost consciousness.

The same day he was operated on in the civil hospital and his life was saved at the cost of—his eyes, which had received the full force of the splintered windscreen. The doctors didn't tell him until a few weeks after that he would never be able to see again. At the moment he was lying on the milk-white bed swathed in bandages. He was delirious. The doctors around him could not understand what he was talking about—occasionally they caught a phrase here and there: "Fate Manifest Destiny ..."

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The author Moulana Shaikh Ahmed urfe Baxumia.

A History Of The World

VALUABLE PERSIAN MANUSCRIPT

The author's grandfather, Mou[illegible] bin Shaikh Hamid, who had coll[illegible] manuscripts by spending 30 lakhs of rupees.

(From A Correspondent)

A LITERARY treasure of a rare kind has recently come to light. This consists of three manuscript volumes of a Persian Encyclopaenamely, Hadeki-Ahmadi, each containing two thousand pages and a manuscript volume of Hadiqatul-Hind with one thousand pages. These four valuable volumes are in the possession of an ancient Muslim Shaikh family of Surat who trace their descent from Shaikh Abdul Latif, Chief Judge of Bagdad in the fourteenth century A.D. The present representative of the Shaikh family is Mr. Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur residing at Surat Syedwada, Shaikh Manzil, who offers to present these valuable volumes, to any representative of Universities, educational institutions, Governments in India or outside, who agrees to preserve these four valuable volumes or publish them either whole or in part, at their expense. If necessary, translations of the original volumes in different languages of the world may also be published with the consent of the heirs of the deceased author. The grandfather of Mr. Shaikh Amin, Maulana Shaikh Ahmad Urfe Baxumia, composed these volumes about a century ago and he died at the age of 45 at Bardoli in Surat District. "Hadiqa-e-Ahmadi" is an encyclopedia giving the history of the various continents of the world nations, communities, dealing with science, religions, philosophy, medicine, Astronomy, music, theology. It also contains biographies of prophets saints and poetical works of ancient Persian, Arabic and Urdu poets of the world. "Hadiqatul-Hind" is a complete history of India giving detailed information about the various provinces, States and leading families of India. The author Maulana Shaikh Ahmad's grandfather, Moulana Shaikh Fazil Bin Shaikh Hamid had spent about thirty lakhs of rupees in collecting about fourty thousand manuscripts from all parts of the world, but owing to some misfortune most of them were destroyed in 1709 A.D. Only some four hundred and forty-four most valuable volumes were saved and the late author, Maulana Shaikh Ahmad Urfe Baxumia, has based his work on the materials supplied by these valuable volumes giving references with names to all the volumes.

Some idea of the importance of the volume will be gathered from the following extracts from opinions given by eminent scholars who have examined these volumes.

MINE OF INFORMATION

"I have seen three big volumes of Hadiqa-e-Ahmadi shown by Shaikh Mohammed Amin of Surat, grand-son of the author. I am astonished to see the all-round knowledgge of the author, his great sources of information and the power of selection displayed by him. It is very difficult to imagine to-day, how great a part of his life the author of the book must have spent in selecting such a huge mass of information and in picking up gems of knowledge while wandering in such a great desert.

It is true that the book is in the Persian language and people of to-day being ignorant of it cannot profit from such big volumes. It is at the same time, not easy to differentiate important portion from unimportant ones in this great mine of information. Yet it will be highly injurious if we fail to encourage and thus destroy the great works, compiled by our predecessors possessing iron determination and tireless energies. We can find in every care cases alone such a large compilation of historical and non-historical information about the world."

SHABBIR AHMED USMANI DEOBANDI.

"I have seen the three big volumes of the Hadiqa-e-Ahmadi and found three things of great value in this History.

(1) A portion of the knowledge of the ancient sources of information, which are altogether lost now-a-days has been relevantly incorporated in this book.

(2) The history of the Indian poets has been written by a Gujrati author.

(3) The history of the same period of India about which we have very little knowledge has been compiled in this book.

This book after publication may be useful for the public, and a great part of history will be saved from destruction."

SYED SULAIMAN NADVI.

"Although the book s composed on the subject of history and is the history of about the entire world yet it contains an exhaustive discourse upon several subjects such as singing, rhythm and metre, etc. Over and above all it contains several hundred pages concerning the poets of India, Arabia, Persia and the poets of Urdu. It contains in brief a mention of 1175 Urdu poets with their selections. In the introduction of the book a list of the sources of the information has also been given which extends to 444 books. Some of these books are so rare that they cannot be found now. The learned author possessed a vast knowledge, wide vision and stupendous energy to a remarkable degree. It is astonishing to know of what firm determination he was made.

If it is published it will be highly beneficial and useful to scholars as well as students."

ABDUL HAQ.
Professor Jamia Usmania,
Hyderabad (Deccan) and
Hon. Sec. of Anjumane-Taraqqie-Urdu.

"I think Hadiqa-l-Ahmadi and Hadiquatul-Hind are excellent production, and the author deserves credit for his labours.

Books of this kind need publishing so that the information contained in them may spread widely.

I wish these productions all the success they deserve."

Sd. SIR GULAM HUSEN HIDAYATULLA,
Member of Council,
Government of Bombay.

GREAT TREASURE

"I was greatly pleased to read some portions of three volumes of Hadiqai-Ahmadi and one volume of Hadiqatul-Hind both written in Persian by the author. The author says he has made use of about 414 books on different useful subjects in compiling both works. It is a great treasure for historical research students. I wish Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur (Author's grand son) every success on his attempt to publish these manuscripts."

G. N. MAJUMDAR.

"I consider that Hadiqai-Ahmadi and Hadiqatul-Hind are books well deserving to be published by some State or institution.

Those interested are requested to correspond with Mr. Shaikh Amin giving their proposals regarding the preservation and publication of the volumes either in original or in translation. Perusal of the volumes if desired by the institutions and learned men will be given in Bombay at the following address:—

Surat-address.
SHAIKH AMIN SHAIK BAHADUR,
Representative of
Ancient Shaikh Family of Surat
SYEDWADA, SHAIKH MANZIL,
SURAT.

Bombay Address.
C/o The Retreat,
Bellasis Road
Near Byculla Club.
BOMBAY
Telephone No 44462

Mr. Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur, author's grandson.

The Way To Tackle Problem Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

What Price Patriotism?

(By MANU SUBEDAR, M.L.A. (Central), B.A., B.Sc. (Econ.) London, Barrister-at-Law.)

AS the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity is exercising the mind of all patriotic Indians, it is necessary to appreciate the limiting conditions of that problem.

The idea, that the Muslims are of a different race, is wrong. It has been estimated by various informed scholars, including Muslims, that seven out of ten, or even nine out of ten Muslims in India have not got a single drop of trans-frontier blood in them. The difference in religious beliefs and practices, in tradition, and in dress, food and other social matters, does exist, but is usually exaggerated. The differences are not acute enough to create a permanent antagonism.

It is the third party, viz. British politicians, who, for their own purposes, accentuate and create differences and represent that they are insuperable for a mutual understanding between the two communities.

The British Game

When fighting the battle against the grant of a free constitution to India in the Parliament, Churchill, speaking a day after the outbreak of Hindu-Muslim riots in Cawnpore, said, "Cawnpore has come to my assistance." Little did he realise that Cawnpore was intended to come to his assistance. It is well-known that many extreme Muslim communalists and many extreme Hindu Sabha and other communalists are in the regular pay of Government, some of them receiving indirect monetary and other advantages. A patriotic and balanced Indian, whether he be a Hindu or a Muslim, is disliked by every highly placed white official in India. A communalist, who abuses the other party in unmeasured terms, is a 'persona grata.' Even the blind can see what is what and who is doing it.

The hypocrisy of British statesmen stands revealed throughout the world to-day. It was shown up in connection with Czechoslovakia. They are expected to protect the Indian Muslims while they are hostile to every other Muslim Power in the world. Turkey, Iraq, Arabia, Iran and Afghanistan have no use for the British. They are using troops hitherto paid for by India to shed Muslim blood in Palestine.

The talk of Hindu Raj in India is as stupid as the talk of Muslim Raj. But it has been skilfully fanned, in order to prevent unity and understanding, by the Anglo-Indian press and all those, whose interests such press represents. The Hindus and Muslims in India are not concentrated in one place so as to permit of the application of minority settlement on the basis, on which such settlement has been adopted or favoured in Eastern Europe. Neither section can kill the other section outright, or so completely subjugate the other as to create a perpetual exploitation. Both are victims of foreign aggression. But neither can do the same to the other. They are spread out in different proportions in all parts of the country. There are Muslims who are Zemindars, and there are Muslims who are cultivators. There are Muslim employers and Muslim workers. The attempt to create a Muslim political party is doomed, as political parties can only be stable on the basis of genuine class difference, or difference with regard to the integration or disintegration of social units or groups. The Muslims having constituted a Muslim political party in the Muslim League, expect that the rest of the country will promptly do likewise and constitute themselves into a Hindu party. When this does not happen, they come out and accuse the Indian National Congress as being a Hindu party, and say that until the Indian National Congress, which is a national body comprising of all sections constituted on the basis of a definite political idea, acknowledge and accept the position that they are a purely Hindu body, the Muslim League people will not have anything to do with them and will not even sit down and discuss what are the apprehensions, difficulties or suspicions of the Muslim community.

Mr. Manu Subedar.

The Englishman is tempting Muslims with high offices in order that they may turn anti-national and help him in the task of maintaining English authority in this country. The recruitment in the Royal Indian Navy is almost entirely Muslim, and the recruitment in the Indian Army is 70 per cent. Muslim. The Muslims are dazzled with the prospect of being able to inherit political authority from the British when the British abandon such authority. They are saying that "we shall make war on Hindusthan," by which they imply that Muslim armies will march into the Congress provinces and conquer them.

One Muslim leader at Karachi suggested that there should be a federation of Muslim provinces and States. Isolationists, trying to bring about fissiparous tendencies in the body politic, are active. Patriotism is at a discount. Communalism is at a heavy premium.

I have no use for communalists. While I understand the mentality of the Muslim, who has apprehensions, I look with the greatest aversion on any Hindu communalist, who is sometimes genuinely misguided, but more often who is actuated by material rather than spiritual motives. The Muslim apprehension, that their language, culture and tradition will be stamped out, is misplaced. The Indian culture belongs neither to the Hindus nor to the Muslims. It belongs to them equally and it will be open to either to make contributions to it. The freedom of worship and of spiritual beliefs must necessarily be the first postulate of any state in India, and it is impossible to expect that there would be any attempt at interference with the beliefs and habits of any particular group of people. Such apprehensions on the part of the Bengal Hindus and the Punjab Hindus are equally inapposite.

Anti-Social Theory

But citizenship must be unitary and a man, outside the range of his personal beliefs with regard to his religion, must declare himself to be an Indian and be proud of it. This citizenship must be one and indivisible. It involves an attempt to build up a state, in which services must be on the basis of merit. In the judiciary of such a state, there must be absolute confidence as justice will be dispensed not on the basis, either of the judge, or the parties, or the witnesses being Hindus or Muslims. The suggestion, that law cannot be administered properly except when there is a Muslim judge or a Hindu judge, is one so thoroughly anti-social that it must be aggressively put down wherever it emanates. It must be assumed to be mischievous, because it postulates the impossibility of creating an Indian State at any time and the necessity of perpetuating the presence of the third party in India.

On the issue of representation through joint or separate electorates, and on the arrangements of constituencies, the number of seats available to Muslims in British India—in different provinces and at the centre now and after the Federation—I belong to the school, which would give the Muslims an absolute free choice and which would give them full satisfaction even if I knew that, by such arrangements, they would get a disproportionately large number of representatives everywhere. I would not try to criticise their request in this direction on the ground of numerical fairness or justice. I would, on the contrary, praise their patriotism in joining hands with us. I am not afraid that they would use the electoral advantages gained in this manner in an unfair way.

In the present condition of public life amongst Muslims, it is not unnatural that the man, who suggests ways and means for asking more and more reservations and more and more advantages for the Muslims, becomes popular. But there will be some amongst the Muslims, who will be ashamed in holding up the country's political progress. There would be some, who would be God-fearing and who would disdain any advantages wrung out as the price of their patriotism. If the unnatural atmosphere of suspicion and aloofness were once cleared, a better understanding might be reached. I would give everything, which the Muslims want, in order to reach such an understanding.

The Muslims in their tradition have many good things. They have realized the brotherhood of men amongst themselves, thy have realized the unity of Godhead and they have eschewed the debasing practices of idol worship. They have produced men of enterprise and skill. They are open and generous. I am an admirer of their qualities and of the uniformity in their religious practices from one end of the country to another. They will bring to the life of India of the future a great richness and just those elements, which a decadent Hindu society does not possess. A desire for domination is bad, whether it is in one section or community or in the other. A desire to contribute to the common culture and to maintain it and to preserve it and to defend it even against communalists of one's own section—that is the expression of the highest patriotism in modern India. Would there not be a few amongst the Muslims, just as there are only a few amongst the Hindus at present, who could join together for this noble task?

Message From Hon. Mr. L. M. PATIL

I am glad to see that you are issuing a Special Id Number of the "Chronicle." I wish your Special Id Number every success.

L. M. PATIL.

GOLIATHS OF VEGETABLE WORLD

Claims for the world's largest potato and the world's largest pumpkin come from France and America.

M. Antoine Cordier, a gardener at Duclair, near Rouen, claims the potato record. The tuber which he dug out of his garden, weighed, 1 lb. 11 oz.

Gainsville, Florida, is the home of the mighty pumpkin. It grew on its vine at the rate of more than one and a third pounds daily until it reached a weight of 107 lbs.—just five pounds short of a hundredweight.

Stray Thoughts On The ☛ ID

IT IS QUALITY ABOVE QUANTITY AND SPIRIT ABOVE LETTER THAT SHOULD COUNT WITH US

By ROZAHDAR

I'D literally means "Rejoicing," and it is but natural that any one of the two major Muslim holidays in the year should be the occasion for rejoicing. One of such occasions will be on Thursday, 24th November, when the entire Muslim world will be celebrating the "Idul-Fitra" or what is popularly known as the Ramzan I'd. The other occasion will be the "I'duzzuha" which falls exactly ten weeks after the Ramzan I'd, and is the commemoration of the great sacrifice of Prophet Ibrahim and his son Ismail, the builders of Ka'oa the holy of holies of Islam at Mecca. This latter occasion also coincides with the annual pilgrimage or the Haj. But we are presently concerned with the Ramzan I'd.

Month Of Fasting

The Ramzan as is commonly known is the Muslim month of fasting. For a period of thirty days beginning with the first day of Ramzan and ending with the last day of the same month, Muslims are enjoined to observe "Rozah" or fast which means abstension from food and drink during the day time. It is therefore quite appropriate that the first day of the subsequent month, the day which immediately follows the period of fasts should be the occasion for rejoicing and should be observed as a holiday. But why of all months in the Islamic calendar, it is the month of Ramzan that has been selected for the observance of fasts? There is a special reason for it. It is in the month of Ramzan that the first few verses of the holy Quran were revealed to the Prophet, while he was engaged in meditation at Mount Hira. It will not be out of place to reproduce the few simple sentences here:—

"Read: In the name of thy Lord who createth,
Createth man from a clot.
Read: And thy Lord is the most Bounteous,
Who teacheth by the pen,
Teacheth man that which he knew not."

These few verses, simple as they are, in fact represent the sum and substance of the entire teaching of Islam. Here is an injunction to mankind to learn to "Read" and "Write," because the Lord teacheth by the "pen," and to learn every thing that one does not know, because again the Lord "teacheth man that which he knew not." Can there be a greater and a clearer call to mankind to acquire knowledge, to learn things and to get rid of ignorance? And yet how strange it is that a people who possess the Book which enjoins reading and writing to be the primary duty of every man and woman, should form the great bulk of illiterate people, at least in India? How strange it is that the followers of a religion which waged a relentless war against illiteracy, against ignorance and against superstition thirteen hundred years back should be the people more deeply steeped in ignorance and superstition than any other?

Reading Without Understanding

Islam did not only give the call to learn to read and write. As a practical religion it also made provision for acquiring the knowledge which it asks its followers to seek. Apart from making it obligatory on every Muslim male or female to learn to read and write the month of Ramzan provides the opportunity to go through the whole book at least once if not more. It is with that end in view that during this month special congregational prayers are held after the usual Isha or the after-dinner prayers, whose main feature is the recitation of the Quran by a Hafiz or one who knows by heart the entire Book. Hundreds of thousands of Muslims all over the world obey that command and that is why the mosques which may not be very crowded during the rest of the year are overcrowded in this month. But how sad is the reflection that the great majority of them do so without understanding the significance of the thing. They do read the "Book" or at least listen to it but mostly without understanding. For, surely if they understood it, the state of Muslims would be some thing very much different from what it is now.

First Battle Of Islam

Another reason why the Ramzan I'd should be the occasion for special rejoicing is the fact that it was in this month—to be precise on the 17th of the month—that the first battle of Islam was fought at Badar. A handful of Prophet's followers who numbered only 313 gave a battle to the whole army of the Qureish of Mecca which was three times larger in number, and inflicted a smashing defeat on them. It was this first battle, fought after thirteen years' silent suffering and persecution at the hands of the enemies of the new faith, which laid the foundation for greater victories that the Islamic forces were destined to attain in later years. What is the significance of this battle? Let the Quran speak:—

"How many a little company hath overcome a mighty host by Allah's leave! Allah is with the steadfast."

Here is the teaching of the Quran clearly setting out that it is the quality and not the quantity that counts. That it is not the numbers that matter but the character of those who form that number that is of real importance. That even a handfull of really efficient men can prove more than a match to hoards of inefficient people and be victorious against heavy odds. That is the message of the Quran whose anniversary Muslims all over the world celebrate during the month of Ramzan, and it is borne out fully by any number of instances in the history of Islam. Is it not again strange that those who profess to be the followers of a religion that lays the greatest stress on quality and not quantity and which recognises nothing else but merit as the true criterion, should be found in the forefront of those clamouring for reservations and percentages and weightage? Would it be wrong to suggest that by doing so they are not serving the great religion which they often find "in danger," but that on the contrary by acting wholly against its spirit they are slandering it? Would that on the occasion when they celebrate one of the major holidays, they ponder over this.

Yet another significance of the month of Ramzan is that it is in this month that the Zakat or the religious levy or tax is to be collected. Space would not permit going into the details of the system, but it can be said that if properly acted upon it would mean an end of all misery and suffering in the Islamic society. Taking into consideration the fact that Islam strictly prohibits usury the system would also mean practically an end of the pernicious capitalistic system.

Thus the month of Ramzan is a month of prayers, of the payment of the religious tax, of the reading and understanding of the holy Quran and it is but natural that the culmination of such activities should find an expression in the many scenes of joy and rejoicings which will be witnessed during the course of the week. But lest we forget the truly universal character of the religion and the ideal of brotherhood there is a final touch also to this period which is spent in pety and good deeds. On the morning of the I'd almost the first act that every Muslim man, woman or child is ordered to do is to give in charity either food that would be sufficient for a day for the needs of a human being or its equivalent in money. This final act is called "Fitrah" and it is from this that the I'd popularly known as the Ramzan I'd derives its name, the "I'dul Fitra." May the Muslims observe the I'd not only in its outward manifestations but try to understand its inner meaning and develop the courage to act upto it.

GERMAN EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

The Museum of Ethneological Study at Leipzig had a special exhibition of photographs on view until the middle of last month. These photographs showed the wealth of legend depicted in the adornment of Indian temples. This exhibition was previously on view at London and Berlin.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Nagpada Police arrested two persons on a charge of receiving 'Sutta' bets in a milk shop in Nagpada.

The suspects, who were placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, were ordered to be released on furnishing bail to-day.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagon, discharged seventeen persons who were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad during a raid on the premises of the Yazdani Restaurant, at Cowasji Patel Street, on the night of October 30.

The Police applied for the discharge of the accused as they were not in a position to substantiate the charges with conclusive evidence. "All the accused, they raid are respectable people. One is the proprietor of the Yazdani Restaurant. Some are Iranis and the others grain merchants doing their business in the same building

Their version of case was that the raid was the result of the scheming designs of some persons who were on inimical terms with them.

Messrs Ardeshir Bardi and N. Bharucha, advocates, appeared for the accused.

Their names are:—

Nussarwanji F. Irani, Behram Khodadad Irani, Lachman Narsi, Homi Boman Irani, Khudabux Boman Irani, Kadar Sk, Adam, Latif Ismail, M. S. Pastakia, K. S. Pastakia, H. L. Bejwalla, Padam M. Taraporewalla Jivraj Karson Bhagwan Purshotam B L. Sinalgaokar, Narsing Jayawant Babusing Paransing, Mohansing Velji.

Hubertus B. K. Boesterd was charged this morning with rash driving by the police before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused, it was alleged, had a temporary licence and drove a motor car in Church Gate Street near Royal Insurance Building, on Friday at about 7 p.m. He started the car, which moved in the rear, mounted the foot-path and pinned a pedestrian to the wall. The injured man was removed to G. T. Hospital, and the accused was arrested.

The court bailed out the accused.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at an inquest held today on Ishwara Vithoba, a cooly employed in the B.I.P. Railway workshops at Parel.

The deceased was engaged in his work at the time of the accident, when a crane ran over him. He sustained severe injuries and was removed to the Railway Hospital where he died on November 17. Death was due to lacerated wounds, shock and taxaemia.

Military Medical Students

In view of the anticipated excess in the strength of the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Medical Department, it has been decided that there should be no recruitment of candidates in June, 1939, for training as military medical students.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of Bombay have nominated Rao Bahadur G. S. Sardesai, B.A., of Kamshet, to represent them at the fifteenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission to be held at Poona on the 16th and 17th December next.

Indian Dairy Industry

Proposal To Start Milk Recording Societies

For the development of high milk yielding strains of important breeds of Indian cattle, the question of forming milk recording societies, has been under consideration of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for some time. The necessity for the establishment of a system of milk records has also been emphasised by Dr. Wright.

Although the subject is one which should develop provincially, the Advisory Board of the Council consider that the Council should take the initiative and have accordingly recommended that:—

(a) War should be started to begin with, in the home districts of the 8 breeds in respect of which herd books are being established by the Council.

(b) Milk recorders should be appointed in each of the selected areas to visit all recording centres and check the results;

(c) The constitution of the societies should be left to the provinces, and

(d) Half the cost should be borne by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a limited period

These recommendations have been accepted by the Council and enquiries have been made from the provincial Governments concerned whether they agree to the proposals.

It would also greatly facilitate the improvement of the Indian dairy industry, if a uniform system of milk recording were adopted for dairy herds throughout the country. Such records of performances of milch cattle are also likely to be useful in their proper marketing. At present such information is not available. With this object in view draft forms for milk recording were prepared, but the standing Dairy Committee decided in 1935 that before adopting these forms, their suitability for general use should be tested by practical trial on farms in various parts of India.

Accordingly the forms which provide for detailed information regarding the pedigree, record of weight from birth to maturity, diseases, movements, monthly milk yield, dates of calving, lactations and live weight, were circulated to provincial Governments and private dairies. The reports received show that, while the forms are generally suitable, their utility can be enhanced by minor modifications, which will be considered by the Dairying Committee.

SARDAR MEETS JAWAHAR

Political Situation Discussed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All India Congress Parliamentary Sub Committee, returned to Bombay this morning after discussing many questions with Mahatma Gandhi at Wardha.

Immediately after his arrival in Bombay to-day Sardar Patel met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and discussed with him the situation in the country since the latter's departure for Europe and acquainted him with the latest position.

Sardar Patel is leaving for Ahmedabad to-night to preside over a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee on November 20.—A. P.

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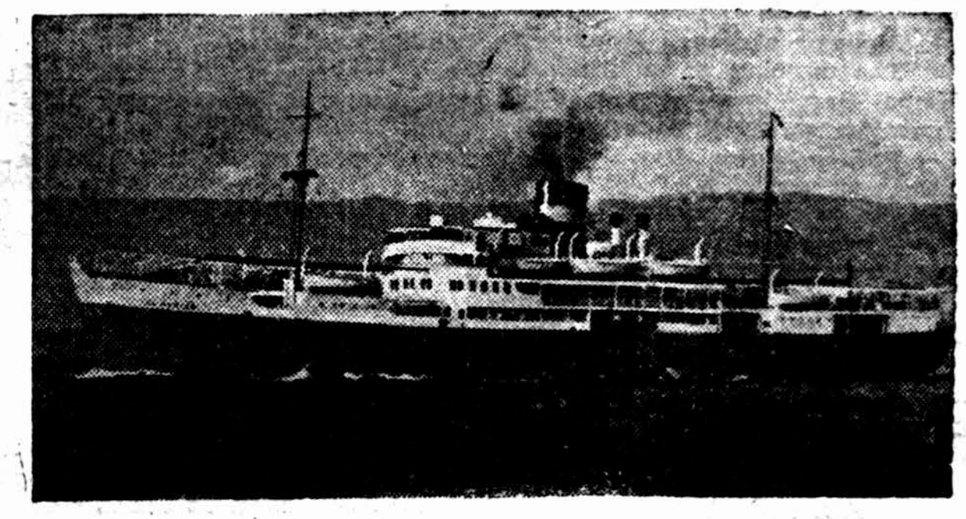

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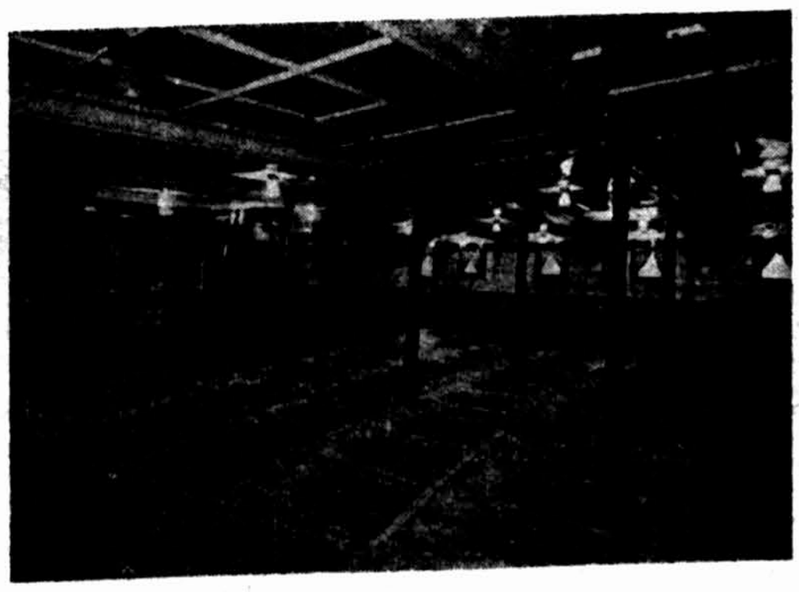

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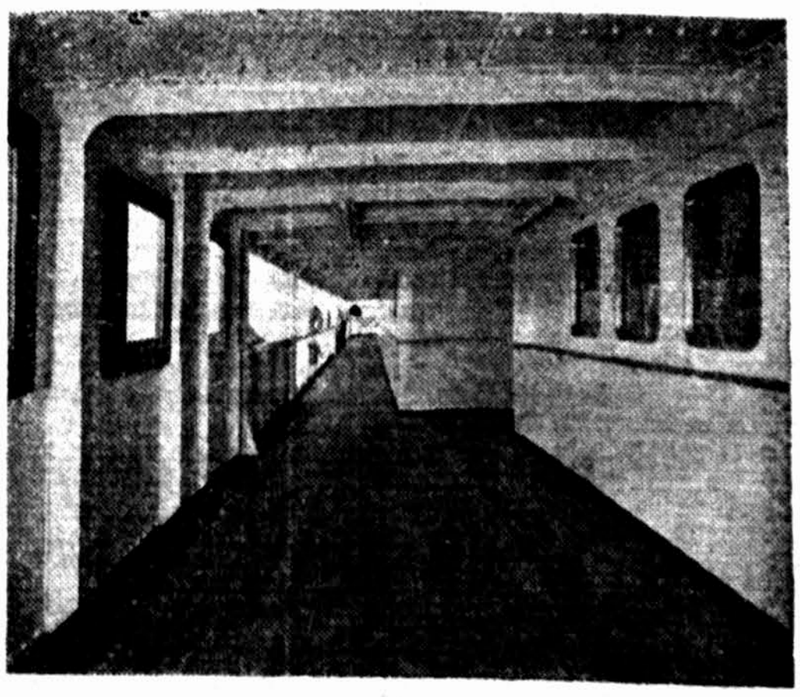

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Autonomy To Slovakia And Ruthenia

Czech Chamber Passes Bills To Senate

PRAGUE, Nov. 19.

Bills granting autonomy to Slovakia and sub-Carpathian Ruthenia were adopted by large majorities in the Czech Chamber.

The Bills now have to pass the Senate.—Reuter.

ITALY AND LONDON NAVAL TREATY

Message To Whitehall

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The adhesion of Italy to the London Naval Treaty of 1936 is expected to be received in London shortly, writes Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. It is understood that information to this effect has been conveyed to Whitehall from the Italian Embassy. Following the adhesion, there will be exchange of information regarding building programmes as provided in the treaty, which Germany as already adhered.—Reuter.

Italian Jews Selling Their Properties

ROME, Nov. 18.

The Jews throughout Italy are hurrying to sell or redistribute their property in order to comply with the new racial law limiting the amount they may possess in this field, according to "Messagero."

They have to leave country before March 12.—Reuter.

HALIFAX ENTERTAINS MANNERHEIM

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Field Marshal Baron Mannerheim, who is in England on private visit, was guest at a luncheon to-day of the Foreign Secretary and Viscountess Halifax. The Finish Minister and Lord Baldwin were among other guests.—B. O. W.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S RETURN VISIT.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The President of the French Republic and Madame Lebrun have accepted the invitation of His Majesty the King to pay a state visit to Great Britain from March 21 to 24 in the coming year.—B. O. W.

LONDON-PARIS FLIGHT RECORD

LONDON, Nov. 19.

"Spitfire Fighter," one of the two aircraft to be exhibited on R.A.F. stand at the Aeronautical Exhibition in Paris next week, took off from Croydon at 11.04 a.m. to-day and landed at Le Bourget at 11-54 a.m. Weather conditions were unfavourable but nevertheless the flight occupied 50 minutes only, which is the fastest recorded between London and Paris.—B. O. W.

Kemal's Example For India's Solidarity

Jawaharlal's Tribute To Ataturk's Life Work Of National Rejuvenation

While paying a glowing homage to the memory of the late Kemal Ataturk, the Father of the Turks, at a public meeting held at Dana Bunder on Saturday night, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to Hindus and Muslims to study his life and work and try to emulate his example in the work of national rejuvenation.

A huge audience listened to Panditji's address.

The meeting was a finale to the observance of the "All-India Kemal Day," in pursuance of the instructions of the Congress President.

Earlier in the Day "Hartal" was observed in the business localities.

The object of the meeting was, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, "to give the homage of the people of India to the memory of Kemal Ataturk. The people of Turkey, he said, would not gain anything by this act of ours but it was we who sought to gain by remembering him."

HIS LIFE WORK

Narrating the life and work of the Father of Turks, Panditji observed that the British Government, during the Great War, in which Turkey who had sided with Germany was also weakened, as a result of it, instigated the Arabs against Turkey by promising them a consolidated country of all Arabs. That promise had not yet been fulfilled and the present struggle in Palestine and Syria was a proof positive of the same. Arabs in those places had been virtually betrayed.

BRITAIN'S BETRAYAL

After Constantinople fell the Sultan became a British puppet. Panditji then narrated how Kemal at that time was a young Army Officer and how he saw his chance when instigated by Britain the Sultan decided to disarm Turkey and send Kemal Ataturk to collect arms.

Then Panditji told the audience how he organised the army and drove the Greek invaders out and succeeded in strengthening himself.

The next move of the British was to try their hands in Greece but Kemal drove the Greeks to the sea.

It was, then, that Europe realised that a new power had been born in Turkey.

The Speaker narrated how the Grand National Assembly resolved, at the instance of Kemal, that there was no need of their having the Sultan. It further decided to charge him with having betrayed his country.

END OF KHILAFAT

But the Sultan ran away in a British ship, after which one of his relatives was made the Khalifa. As his subsequent activities became undesirable, Kemal warned him not to interfere in State politics but to confine himself to religious affairs.

Panditji pointed out how the Agha Khan and the late Mr. Amir Ali on behalf of the Muslim community wrote to Kemal suggesting that the Khalifa should be treated in accordance with his status and how the same was published in some of the newspapers in Constantinople before he was received by Kemal.

At this Kemal got angry as he thought that it was all a conspiracy by Britain to weaken the solidarity of the Turkish nation. He, therefore, got the National Parliament to abolish the Khilafat.

But the Grand National Assembly always stood by Kemal, because the main object of Kemal was to make Turkey strong and progressive and in order to carry out that object he meticulously started making changes in the life and manners of his people.

HIS REFORMS

He abolished "Fez" caps from his State and ordered his people to wear hats—the Western headgear. He did that because it was not what the people wore that mattered but what those things symbolised. Even as the Khaddar cap wove round itself a particular ideology and was looked upon as a kind of symbol, other headgears also could be treated as such.

He changed the Arabic script into the Roman.

Then objections were raised by the people because they had to give up their traditional habits. They thought that the country would be weakened by those changes.

But Kemal, Panditji observed, retained what was good and removed what could be regarded as instruments for bringing about the country's disruption and obstacles to its progress.

The task undertaken by Kemal to give his country a living language, a language of the common people, showed how genuine were his changes. He sent a number of professors to the people in order that they might collect words used the people. And those professors supplemented the Turkish language with 8 to 10 thousand words which were the words of the common suffering people.

Kemal had achieved all that he had undertaken although it could not be stated that national work had also been completed. Although he was not old enough to die, he died after completing the work he had started.

It was not the number of years that men lived which counted. It was the work that counted.

For more than 150 years India had been in slavery. But there was living hope for India because there were great men who were living. That meant that the nation was also alive.

The speaker narrated how Kemal replied to an American newspaperman when he asked him when he was fighting for his country's independence what he would if he failed in his task. Kemal said that they would either have to live after succeeding or they would have to die fighting. There would be no other course.

Panditji further asked how he wanted to see Kemal on his way to Europe but subsequently gave up the idea as he came to know that he was ill. He wanted to see him on his return journey, but alas, has passed away.

FOR SPANISH RELIEF

Dr. Vora presided. At the outset Mr. Ganpathi Shanker Desai, Joint Secretary of the B. P. C. C. announced that a Spanish Relief Committee had been formed to undertake relief work for the Spanish refugees and declared that its president was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Strengthening Egyptian Defences

King's Speech On Draft Law For Compulsory Military Service

CAIRO, Nov. 19.

An increase in military effectives and the air-force, the creation of the nucleus of a navy as well as the creation of munitions and aeroplane factories were foreshadowed in the speech of King Farouk, opening the Parliament.

The speech promised a comprehensive programme of general improvement, especially designed to raise the workers' standard of living and the construction of civil airports in Alexandria and Sollum.

A Draft Law for compulsory military service colours, with two years remission for students of Government schools and the Azhar University, while total exemption will be granted to those who know the Koran by-heart.—Reuter.

SPANISH REFUGEES' RELIEF COMMITTEE

Will Meet To-day At Congress House

The first meeting of the Spanish Refugees' Relief Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Committee, will be present.

No Truck With Nazi Regime Says "Herald Tribune"

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

A stern rebuke and warning to Germany concerning the future relations of the two Countries are contained in a leading article in the Herald Tribune which says: "The American people, we believe, has no desire to go to war with Germany.....But the American people does entertain, as it has clearly shown, an enormous desire to have as little to do in any way whatsoever with a regime governed by the standard of conduct manifested by recent events.—Reuter.

TRIPURI CONGRESS

Seth Govind Das Forms His Council

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 19.

Seth Govinddas M.L.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, Tripuri Congress Session, formed his Council to-day with five Vice-Presidents, five Secretaries, one General Secretary and ten Members, including Seth Sheodas Daga, M.L.A. (Central), who is Vice-President and Ghanshyam Singh Gupta, Speaker of the C.P. Legislative Assembly, is the General Secretary.

The names of all except one Vice-President have been announced.—A.P.

MUSLIM JOURNALIST FOR RAJKOT

The Kathiawar Sepahi Muslim Jamat Office writes:—

Mr. Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Mistry, a young Muslim journalist of Bombay, has left for Rajkot, on Thursday night from Bombay Central. He is specially deputed by a well-known Gujarati daily, "Sanj Vartman," Bombay.

He was given a hearty send-off by the Kathiawar Sepahi Muslim Jamat.

Sind Premier's Mission Fructifies

Allah Baksh Flying Back To Karachi

Congress Assures Safe Saddle To Present Ministry?

(CHRONICLE SPECIAL)

IT IS RELIABLY UNDERSTOOD THAT KHAN BAHADUR ALLAH BAKSH WILL FLY TO KARACHI TO-DAY (SUNDAY) ARMED WITH A DEFINITE ASSURANCE THAT HIS CABINET WILL GET THE SUPPORT OF THE CONGRESS PARTY WHICH HOLDS THE BALANCE OF POWER IN THE SIND CABINET.

The full terms of agreement are, however, not available but it is reliably learnt that the Congress Party will not take a neutral attitude in the event of a no-confidence motion in the Sind Assembly as was originally decided by the Congress High Command as a result of a failure of negotiations between the two on the issue of the postponement of assessment proposals which Congress demanded.

This means that the protracted negotiations running well-nigh over six months have now been ended and the Allah Baksh Cabinet will be supported by the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly.

LEAGUE'S FUTILE ATTEMPT

It will be recalled that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were entrusted with the work of defining the Congress attitude with regard to the Allah Baksh Cabinet. Tentative proposals put forward by local Congress leaders vis-a-vis the question of assessment proposals having been revised by a Wardha formula, overtures were made to the Government by the League for putting in the saddle a League Cabinet. But this attempt also finally fizzled out.

The latest move, it is reported, is to form a coalition including some sections of the present Opposition. Enthusiasm in League circles having died down after a show-down at the League Session in Karachi, a split was stated to have resulted in the League circles.

Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh saw Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at his residence in Bombay.

Before that he had gone to Wardha where he had discussions with Congress leaders. On Friday he arrived in Bombay and saw Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

"From Torn Hearts Of Spanish Mothers"

Appeal To India To Send Food And Clothing To Starving Children

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The wives of Sgrs. Azana, Covpanys and Delvayo have asked me to convey to the people of India through your paper a special appeal on behalf of the Spanish children who are entering the third winter of cruel and pitiless war.

"Spanish mothers and wives watch with deep anguish the approach of winter, not for themselves, nor for the soldiers but for their children who are innocent victim of the war of invasion.

Neither we, nor our soldiers are afraid of enduring the struggle which is full of privation and sacrifice, 'We resist, fight and suffer until we have freed the country.' But our children must be spared the atrocious struggle. Therefore mothers and wives of India, whatever your political outlook, whatever the opinion you may have of our struggle, please heed this appeal which comes from the torn hearts of Spain's mothers.

"Help us with bread, coal, milk, eggs and clothes. Don't leave our children to perish in cold and hunger. Respond to our appeal with the generosity of woman's heart."

HITLER'S NEXT MOVE AGAINST BRITAIN

Reichstag To Debate Palestine And Indian Policy

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

It is reported, under the orders of Hitler, Gen. Goering is summoning the Reichstag sometime next week to debate British policy with regard to Palestine and India.

Dr. Goebbels in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

If British members of Parliament attack our Jewish policy, we attack Britain's handling of India and Palestine.

Also it is stated, Hitler is so serious about the forthcoming debate in the Commons that he has ordered full report on every member of Parliament as to his or her racial origin, Aryan or non-Aryan—and his or her views on the Jewish problem.

ITALY'S CONQUEST OF ABYSSINIA

Formal Recognition By France

ROME, Nov. 19.

France formerly recognised Italy's conquest of Abyssinia today when M. Francois Poncet, the new Ambassador, presented his credentials to the King at Quirinal made out to the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Nov. 19.

Giving the result of the Bridgewater by-election the German broadcast stations announced that Vernon Bartlett, "a friend of the Bolsheviks and an opponent of Mr. Chamberlain's foreign policy", had been elected. Reuter.

6 KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.

Six were killed, one is severely injured and one is missing in a crash of a big U.S. Army Bomber, in a heavy rainstorm at Lagrange (Georgia).

The 'plane cut through the woodland and burst into flames.—Reuter.

NEW REICH LOAN TO BE FLOATED

BERLIN, Nov. 19.

It is officially announced that a new Reich Loan of 15,000 million marks bearing interest at four-and-half per cent will be floated.

The reason for this is given to be "the liquidity of the capital market."—Reuter.

MUFTI'S COUSIN WOUNDED

JERUSALEM, Nov. 19.

According to Arab sources, Abdul Kader Husseini, a cousin of the Mufti of Jerusalem, was wounded in an engagement between an Arab band and British troops in North Hebron on Thursday night.—Reuter.

"This'll just fall into my hands, too!"

(Courtesy: "Glasgow Bulletin.")

FIERCE FIGHT IN NORTH HEBRON

Encounter Between Arabs And British Soldiers

JERUSALEM, Nov. 15.

One soldier of the Coldstream Guards was killed and six were wounded when a detachment of the Coldstream Guards routed a large band of Arabs in a fierce fight in north Hebron.

The Coldstreamers, who were returning from a reconnaisance, encountered heavy fire, took up positions and withheld the fire, whereupon the Arabs thinking that British troops had suffered heavy casualties closed in and charged.

The guardsmen opened machinegun and rifle fire from forty yards range inflicting smashing losses. The Arab survivors have fled.—Reuter.

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Maker Of Modern Gujarat

LATTHE'S TRIBUTES TO HEMACHANDRA

Mahatma As Torch-Bearer Of His Message Of Non-Violence

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, November 19.

"The life of Acharya Hemachandra Suri is not merely a life lived for a sect or a community. Some of his most important works are of interest for the whole of India. He was not a mere ascetic of the orthodox type. His whole career was inter-twined with the history of his time in Gujarat. This again is a great lesson for us all.

Mahatma's Torch-bearer

To-day, the greatest teacher of Ahimsa is one who does not profess the Jain Faith. A true Vaish nav, Mahatma Gandhi has during the last generation spread our doctrine of Ahimsa far more effectively and in far wider regions than anyone else. We rejoice in the work which he is carrying forward with such success even to-day," said the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, presiding over the birthday celebrations of Acharya Hemachandra Suri in Ahmedabad on Saturday.

Continuing, he said:

"I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to associate myself with the Celebrations in honour of the great Acharya Hemachandra Suri. In the first place, this has given me an occasion on which I can give some expression however inadequate, to the feelings of reverence which I have always entertained about the great work which that Acharya did in Gujarat. The impress of his teachings is even now, after the lapse of centuries, visible in the entire life of this Province. I am, therefore, very happy to take part in the celebrations and to show how proud I feel with you all in paying homage to the memory of this great teacher of the land of Gujarat.

MAHATMA'S HOME CITY

In the second place, your invitation has given me an opportunity of renewing after long years my personal contact with this great city of Ahmedabad and her equally great Citizens. When I last visited this City many years ago, it was a great centre of Commerce and Industry, but to-day it is something very much more. During the years that have elapsed since I was in Ahmedabad last, this City and indeed this Province of which it is the Capital, has attained a pre-eminence far beyond the realms of Industrial and Commercial enterprise. Great as this enterprise has been, far greater is the reputation which Ahmedabad has in recent years won, as the centre of the great activities of our national leader Mahatma Gandhi. He is to-day in another Province, but his close association with the City has hallowed it with memories of which every Indian is found and proud. A visit to Ahmedabad whose citizens have been following his teachings is an act of political pilgrimage. You will thus realise with what feelings of thankfulness I have accepted the invitation which you have extended to me to preside over these celebrations to-day.

HEMACHANDRA'S LEGACY

To a superficial observer, Acharya Hemachandra was a great teacher of the Jain Faith. The celebrations in his honour may, therefore, be looked upon by some as an affair of the Jain Community. The fact that next month the ancient City of Patan is going to witness another celebration in which Scholars of all Faiths are going to participate in honour of Acharya Hemachandra is enough to strengthen my conviction that the Great Acharya was not only a great teacher of the Jain Faith, but an illustrious founder of the noble culture of the whole of modern Gujarat. The harmony and unity of life which characterise the people of Gujarat as a whole is a unique contribution which Gujarat has made to our sadly disunited country. This harmony and this unity, so peculiar to Gujarat, are due very largely to the influence of teachers among whom Hemachandra was the most pre-eminent. It is on these foundations of unity and harmony established in the Province by these teachers among whom Hemachandra was the most pre-eminent, that the greatest of our political leaders in recent years built up a stately edifice. Hemachandra, therefore, is the maker of the spirit of Gujarat and the Celebrations in his honour are an homage to the spiritual and intellectual culture which Hemachandra and his disciples have inculcated on the minds of every inhabitant of Gujarat.

APOSTLE OF NON-VIOLENCE

The teachings of Hemachandra did not convert the whole of Gujarath to his fold in the strict sense of the word. Large numbers continued and to this day continue to be Non-Jains. But by the method he followed, Hemachandra spread the influence of his principles as much on the Non-Jains of his Province as on his immediate disciples. Throughout the world, there is no province so devoted to the basic rule of Ahimsa which was preached in Gujarath by the Acharya Hemachandra. In so far as this great work of converting the province to the principle of Ahimsa was concerned, his success was phenomenal and was far wider than the number of those who directly professed the Faith indicated. This evolutionary spread of truth can easily be distinguished from the religious revolutions consisting in mass conversions. In the long run, there can be no doubt that the principles on which Hemachandra worked produced the most durable effects.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT

The difference between the two ways I have mentioned is a fundamental difference in the outlook on life. Is religion an exclusive body of doctrines? Or is it a view of life which is common to all humanity? Those who consider that no truth can be found without the Book deny that all humanity has the same craving and the same capacity for self-realisation. Nothing can be more dogmatic, more narrow-minded and farther from truth—Time, space, environments determine the forms which men's faiths may take. Every thing every doctrine and every custom has truth as well as untruth in it. Paradoxical as it may seem, the "Anekant Logic" which Hemachandra taught in his "Praman Mimamsa" explains the paradox. Unless one understands this Logic, reconciliation of the conflict in life is impossible. Harmony consists not in any one note but in the proper combination of many notes.

THE PARADOX OF IT

Those who realise the true nature of life rise above this dogmatism and recognise the law of Relativity which gives every aspect of life its own proper place and importance. Take for instance, the well-known basic principle of Non-Violence which of all religious in the world Jainism is the most consistent in preaching. How could a Ruler like Kumar Pal profess faith in the doctrine of Ahimsa and still protect his kingdom from the invasions of other Rulers?

The answer is that even Non-Violence has a meaning relatively to the circumstances of the person called upon to practise Non-Violence. In the case of one who possesses wealth or property or kingdom, Non-Violence does not require that others should be allowed to dispossess the owner without adequate resistance. Such a man is guilty of violating his own vow, only if, inspired by passion, he causes harm to others. But in the defence of what is right, he may fight as well. He cannot then be accused of being actuated by a desire for unrighteous gain. The fight may involve violence to the unrighteous, but until a man attains the highest stage of non-wordly life, his Ahimsa does not mean non-resistence to the enemy.

WARNING TO JAINS

This relative interpretation of true principles is often lost sight of and ideas of a grotesque nature with regard to the duties implied in the acceptance of a principle like Ahimsa gain ground in the minds of the unthinking. The Ahimsa of an ascetic is very different from the Ahimsa of a warrior. Hemachandra was not only an Acharya leading a life of renunciation, but he was also the trusted preceptor of a ruling King. In his latter capacity, he used his power and opportunities in ways which were not open to an ascetic leading a life of seclusion and meditation. We the Jains ourselves sometimes failed to grasp the Anekant nature of the principles of our Faith. That has been the real cause of our degeneration. I hope that those who will cherish the memories of Hemachandra and Acharyas like him may still bear in mind the function which our Faith has served in the past and will strengthen those who carry forward the torch in the days to come. But let us remember that before we seek to enlighten others, we have ourselves to see the true light. Principles really count, while names and rituals carry us nowhere.

Gandhiji with Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan going out for a walk from the bungalow of Major Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan, Nawab of Dera, M.L.A. (Central), whose guest he was during his two days' stay at Dera Ismail Khan.

GANDHIJI AND TRADES DISPUTES BILL

T.U.C. President Discusses With Him Trade Union Aspect Of Measure

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 18.

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress had about ninety minutes' interview with Gandhiji regarding the Rajnandgaon Textile deadlock situation, and the Bombay Trade Disputes Bill before leaving Wardha. Dr. Banerji explained that preventing outsiders from taking part in union activities meant making the labourers slaves of millowners. Dr. Bannerji will discuss the question with N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jhabwala and other Trade Union leaders during his stay in Bombay, and if need be, he will return to Wardha to see Gandhiji once more in which case his Madras tour may be postponed by a few days. If he does not return to Wardha, he will leave for Madras on the afternoon of November 23.

NO GOLD EXPORTED FROM KARACHI

During the week ending November 12, 1938, there was no export of gold from Karachi by air.

Some six million Italians, it is believed may ultimately avail themselves of the services of the Commission to repatriate Italians who have expressed their intention of returning to their native country.

LATTHE IN AHMEDABAD

Rousing Reception Accorded

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

A rousing reception was accorded to the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay, this morning on the occasion of his arrival in connection with the celebrations of the death anniversary of a Jain monk, Hemchandra Charya. Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and other prominent citizens were present at the station to receive Mr. Latthe. Congress volunteers including lady volunteers presented him with a guard of honour before he drove to the residence of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, where he will be staying during his two days visit here.—A. P.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 13, 19
Muslim: Ramzan 27, 1357
Parsi: Khordad 16, 1308
Hightide: 10-31 23-32
Lowtide: 4-51 16-17
Sunrise: 6h 48m
Sunset: 6h 0m

Monday, November 21.

Municipal Corporation, Ordinary meeting, 3-40 p.m. Special meeting, 4-40 p.m.

Tuesday, November 22.

Municipal Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Junior Red Cross (Bombay Branch): Entertainment by Prizewinners of Junior Red Cross Competition: Town Hall, 5 p.m. Lady Lumley will present the prizes.

Western India Amateur Boxing Championships, C J. Hall.

Wednesday, November 23.

Pentangular Cricket Tournament: Brabourne Stadium, 10-30 a.m.

Western India Amateur Boxing Championships, C. J. Hall.

Thursday, November 24.

Ramzan-Id: Public Holiday.

Banks closed.

Pentangular Cricket Tournament: Brabourne Stadium, 10-30 a.m.

Western India Amateur Boxing Championships, C. J. Hall.

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road.

DADAR SARVAJANIK VACHANALAYA

The annual general meeting of the Wachanalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

STEAMER MOVEMENT

The O S K steamer 'Ryufuku Maru' left Singapore on November 17 and is due to arrive in Bombay on November 20 via Penang and Colombo.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

(Ladies Section), Matunga: "Kolattam" (Finals) by girls. Public demonstration at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), Lady Satyabhama Rao presiding, followed by "Kolattam" procession round Matunga.

GURJAR BRAHMINS CHORYASHI COMMUNITY

The annual general meeting of the above community will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Ganesh Baug, opposite Navivadi in Dady Seth Agiari Lane.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCIATION

The prize distribution to the winners and the runners-up of the S. K. S. Association League Tournament will take place at Cross Maidan, Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) when an exhibition match will be played between the winners and the rest. Dr. G. K Mulky will preside.

LAJPAT RAI DAY

Under the presidency of Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, Lajpat Rai Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Fort Arya Samaj Mandir 161/167, Bazargate, when Pandit Ramchandraji Siddhantalankar, Pandit Yajvadattaji and Satvarthi Siddhanta Visharada and others will speak on the occasion.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA

Under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee of the above Sangha, the adjourned public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 145, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay. The subject will be "Ameliorating the deterioration of the Mogaveera community."

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a debate on "Kemal Pasha's greatest contribution to peace was the destruction of the Pan-Islamic Ideal", to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. when Mr. R. S. Acharya will move the proposition and Mr. Md. Hanif will oppose it.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Mary of Scotland". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Crime School". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Marcus Show". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.

EROS—"You Can't Take It With You" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Africa Speaks". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Postman". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Poornima". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

METRO—"Kidnapped". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MINERVA—"Tukaram". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Brahmachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE—"Booloo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Industrial India". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5, 7-45, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

REGAL—"I'll Give a Million". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Adhikar". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Jungle Princess". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"The Secretary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-30 p.m.

HINDI PRACHARAK MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a debate in Hindi will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Gokhale's Education Society High School premises. The subject will be "It is dictatorship, not democracy, that will lead India to progress, peace and prosperity."

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Screen of Sleep" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

The Secretary of the Bengal Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, writes:

In connection with the Bengal Flood Relief Fund, a general meeting of the Bengalee Residents of Bombay will be held at the residence of Mr. P. Roy, Mahratta Samaj Griha, Chamarbaug Road, Parel, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). All Bengalees are cordially invited to attend.

CHINA AND SPAIN FILMS AT WEST END

Jawaharlal Nehru To Be Present And Will Speak

Under the auspices of the China Aid, Progressive Films Committee, films dealing with present day China and Spain will be on view for the public at West End Talkies to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m.

The films are (1) China Strikes Back, (2) Behind the Spanish Lines, (3) Spanish A.B.C. and (4) War news reels made in China which include Chinese Martial Songs, Road to Russian Turkestan and China Old and New.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be present at the Show and address the audience after the interval.

JAWAHAR TO VISIT JAIN SABHA'S GIRL SCHOOL

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will pay a visit to Shri Bombay and Mangrol Jain Sabha's Girl School, Corner Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2, to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY'S HELP TO SPANISH REPUBLIC

Committee Formed To Send Food Supplies To Starving Refugees

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following statement:—

At the instance of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a meeting of the representatives of commercial and mercantile associations of Bombay was held at the Congress House on Saturday evening to consider what steps should be taken in regard to the food scarcity in Spain. Representatives of most of the invited Associations were present at the meeting. Among those present were Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj occupied the chair and requested Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to explain the situation in Spain, more particularly why it was necessary and desirable that they should immediately send food stuffs to the Spanish Republic.

JAWAHARLAL ON SITUATION IN SPAIN

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thereupon addressed the meeting and explained how the present situation in Spain had developed and how vital it was in the interests of freedom in any country that the Spanish Republic should be helped. The issue to be considered for the moment was a limited one, namely, of supplying food to the starving refugees and others in the Spanish areas. Vast numbers of Spanish people had come over from the areas occupied by General Franco to the Republic and they had added to the difficulties regarding the food problem.

HELPING THE REBELS

The British policy of so-called non-intervention was in fact one that had helped and was helping the rebels and had been very unfair to the democratically elected Government of Spanish people. Not only for the humanitarian reasons and for the larger interests of human freedom, but also to increase the international standing and prestige of India as one of the nations standing for democracy and freedom, it was highly desirable that they should send as much help in the shape of food as possible. Every kind of food-stuff would be welcome, more especially, wheat, rice, sugar as well as other kinds of food-grains; cotton and jute would also be appreciated. It was not proposed to send any money directly to Spain but money contributions would be converted into food.

Finally he laid stress on the urgency of the problem and pointed out that whatever help they could send must be dispatched soon.

SPAIN RELIEF COMMITTEE

After some discussion it was decided that steps should be taken to organise the sending of food-stuffs for the relief of the people in Spain and a Committee for this purpose was formed consisting of the following persons, with powers to co-opt:—

PRESIDENT

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, (President, Indian Merchants' Chamber).

Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, (President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association).

Mr. Ratansi Hirji Govindji, (President, Grain Merchants' Association).

Mr. Begraj Gupta, (President, Marwadi Chamber of Commerce).

and

Mr. Jagjivan Ujamni Mulji, (President, Sugar Merchants' Association).

Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji, (Treasurer, B.P.C.C.), Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta, (Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber), Mr. G. P. Hatheesing, Jt. Secretaries.

Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi (of Seeds Traders' Association), Treasurer.

MEMBERS

One Representative from each Association.

The Office of this Committee will be at Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC

The Office-bearers of the Committee have issued the following appeal:

In view of the grave issues involved in Spain and the urgency of the food problem there, we earnestly appeal to the people of Bombay and elsewhere to contribute food-stuffs for being sent for relief work in Spain. Food grains will be specially welcome but all other kinds of non-perishable food will be appreciated. Money donations will be welcome but all such sums will be utilized for purchases and transport of food. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. Ratilal M. Gandhi, Congress House. Those desiring to send food-stuffs should send intimation to that effect to the Secretaries.

We trust that our merchant friends and fellow citizens will realise that speedy action is necessary in this matter in order that effective help might be given at the right time. This help is most required during this winter, that is, the next three or four months.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THRILLING EXPOSURES
from—
"CRIME SCHOOL"
Comprising the Thrilling Drama of "I AM A FUGITIVE" and the Shocking Reality of "MARKED WOMAN"!

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BAXTER in
I'LL GIVE A MILLION
MARJORIE WEAVER · PETER LORRE · JEAN HERSHOLT
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

Ulamas' Fatwas To Fight Congress

Lari's Resolution For Muslim League Council

NEW DELHI. Nov. 19.

Important items including the election of the President for the next year, and consideration of the Palestine Committee Report and the report of the subcommittee dealing with an economic programme for the League are on the agenda of the next meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to be held in Delhi on December 4.

A number of resolutions covering a variety of subjects like the Dissolution of the Marriage Bill of Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Kasmi. introduction of social and economic reforms in Moslem marriage ceremonies in order to eliminate extravagant expenditure and other steps designed to counteract the Muslim Mass Contact Movement of the Congress also appear on the Agenda.

SIR SIKANDAR'S SPEECH

Mr. Z. H. Lari. M.L.A. (U.P.) has tabled a resolution "That the speech of Sir Sikandar Hyat at Simla assuring the British Government of unconditional support in men and money in case of war. does in no way reflect the opinion of the Mussalmans of India and warns responsible members of the Muslim League against making pronouncements of such a nature." A second resolution in his name demands that provincial Goverments under the control of the Muslim League should not enforce the Army Recruitment Bill without previously securing the approval of the council.

Mr. Z. H. Lari will also ask by means of a separate resolution. that the proceedings of the Council should in future be conducted and maintained in Urdu.

The resolution to counteract the Muslim Mass Contact Movement appears in the name of Maulana Burhanul-Huq and reads as follows:—

1. In every province and district. where the spiritual influence of the Ulama could be utilised for the purpose, brief Fatwas and manifestoes should be issued on behalf of the Ulama in which the Muslims should be warned against joining the Congress and disadvantages from the religious point of view of any association with the Congress should be clearly and emphatically explained to them. These Fatwas should be published under the authority of the All-India Muslim League through the agency of the local Leagues in the language of each province or district

2. In consultation with the Ulema, some suitably qualified Muslims should be appointed to address Friday congregations and other Muslim gatherings, also meetings held in rural areas on the subject of the religious turpitude and secular harm which is likely to result for the Muslims, by their joining the Congress.

3. Having regard to the fact that in certain public offices undue pressure is put on Muslim subordinates by their official superiors in order to make them join the Congress and similarly in certain mills and workshops with Congressite owners and managers, Muslim workmen and labourers are compelled to join the Congress, the Council of the All-India Muslim League should direct influential and leading members of the League to move Government officers responsible for the maintenance of law and order to check such unlawful abuse of power.—A. P.

PICKETERS CONVICTED

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Six picketers were arrested tonight, while picketing before the 'Sandesh' office. Of the eight picketers arrested last night, five were tried and sentenced to-day to pay a fine of rupees twenty each, in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month. One was released, being a minor.—A. P.

PURE MILK FOR CITY

Dr. Mahatre's Lecture To Bombay Women's Council

Before a large gathering of women, Dr. Mahatre, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, delivered an interesting lecture on "Milk problem of the city" in the Town Hall on Saturday evening. The lecture was arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Council of the National Medical Association.

Dr. Mahatre said milk was palatable readily digestible and therefore was good to health. Bad milk was responsible for more sickness and death than perhaps all other foods combined. In Bombay, the stables produced 2,25,000 pounds milk every day. But this was not sufficient for the requirement of the public, and a large quantity was daily imported from the suburbs, which was about 1,25,000 pounds.

The sale of milk in Bombay, whether produced locally or imported from the suburbs was controlled under the supervision of the Bombay Municipality. During the last year, 6,769 samples were taken from the milk shops as well as from the imported milk, out of which 1,385 were reported by the Public Analyst as having been adulterated. The percentage of adulteration varied from a small amount of water up to 90 per cent of water. The total fines inflicted during the year was Rs. 41,912.

Dr. Mahatre then suggested several methods to secure pure milk, viz., removal of insanitary conditions of the stables in the city, removal of stables outside the city and facilities of transport, etc.

Mrs. Maneklal Premchand, the president of the Women's Council thanked Dr. Mahatre for his learned lecture.

The BROADWAY
KINGSWAY:————:DADAR
DAILY: 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Amazing Personal History of a QUEEN who LOVED!
KATHARINE HEPBURN
FREDRIC MARCH
in
"MARY OF SCOTLAND"
An EMPIRE in Her GRASP.....
but she THREW AWAY a throne to FOLLOW the CALL of Her HEART!
Lashed to a heat of Righteous wrath, half the nation turned against Her!

Now Running in
11TH
SUCCESSFUL WEEK!
PRAKASH Proudest Presentation:
POORNIMA
Lifts the wings that hang over the night-life of Society
A worth seeing Picture with FAMILY!
DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
At KRISHNA
Mon. & Thurs. being Holidays
MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.
SAT. & SUN. AT 1-30 ALSO

FIFTH Fascinating Week
A MIRROR OF SOCIETY'S MIND
NEW THEATRES SOCIAL EPIC:
ADHIKAR
Starring: JAMUNA, BARUA, MENAKA & SANYAL
DAILY: 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
Sat., Sun., Monday: Amavas: AT 1-30 P.M.
THE ROXY

"RAJA GOPICHAND"
7TH LAST WEEK
PLAZA

Greet Your FAVOURITES:
NEW THEATRES Ltd.'s Marvellous FILMUSICAL:——
TOGETHER.....
★ SAIGAL
AND
★ KANAN
—The Wonder Stars—
Melody-Makers of Indian Screen
—will sing their way to your Hearts
IN
THE
Street Singer
with JAGDEESH, RAMKUMARI, ETC.
Direction:— Phani MAZUMDAR
Music:— R. C. BORAL.
FROM ID DAY
THE MINERVA

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

BEAT IT!
A BALLOON, WARNING FLIERS TO STAY AWAY WHILE LOCATION SCENES FOR "STABLEMATES" WERE FILMED, ATTRACTED SO MANY CURIOUS PILOTS IT HAD TO BE HAULED IN.
A NEGRO BOOTBLACK ON HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD SHINES SHOES ATTIRED IN TOP HAT, WHITE TIE AND TAILS!
DONALD O'CONNOR, 14-YEAR-OLD STAR OF "MEN WITH WINGS", ARRIVES DAILY AT THE STUDIO ON HIS BICYCLE WHICH HE PARKS ALONGSIDE THE EXPENSIVE LIMOUSINES OF HIS FELLOW PLAYERS.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

a.m.

8-0 You asked for it. 8-30 Selected by Prakash Narain Mathur. 11-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-35 Pramilabai. 11-50 Three Duets

noon.

12-0 Asavari on the Vichitra Been.

p.m.

12-5 Gulam Rasool. 12-15 Jaltarang and Clarionet. A film tune. 12-20 Aftab-i-Mosiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan. Classical music. 12-55 Available market rates and announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music. 2-0 Close down. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5-30 The Musicians of India. 5-50 Recitations from famous Marathi poems. 6-0 R. Ramnathkar. 6-15 A Nautch Dhun. 6-25 Shyam Sunder Madan Mohan. 6-30 Music for all tastes. 7-0 Ebrahim. 7-10 Shamsuddin. 7-25 Marathi songs. 7-35 Jaltarang and violin. 7-45 Gulam Rasool. 8-0 Short story of the day. 8-15 Pramilabai. 8-30 Mia Rasgulla Khan. 9-0 The News (Hindustani). 9-15 Listeners' letters. 9-30 The news. 9-50 The Week in Sport. A talk by A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-5 Aftab-i-Mosiqi Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

a.m.

8-0 to 9-0 Programme as in Bombay I.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

a.m.

11-30 to 2-0 Programme as in Bombay I.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

p.m.

3-30 to 4-30 Programme as in Bombay I.

61 metres (4,905 kc/s)

p.m.

5-30 Programme as in Bombay I.

6-30 Evensong. 7-35 Programme as in Bombay I. 11-0 Epilogue. Close down.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

a.m.

8-0 The Delhi Radio Orchestra. Jaunpuri. 8-5 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-30 Sha'ir ka Naghma. A poet's lament by Saghar Nizami 8-50 R. D. Joshi 9-10 Valayat Khan. 9-30 For our young listeners.

noon.

12-0 Filmland.

p.m.

1-0 Requested from Allahabad. 6-0 Kumari Shayama Zutshi. 6-20 A Sarod Recital by M. Sen. 6-30 Jigar, Hafeez and Hasrat. 6-50 R. D. Joshi. 7-0 For villagers only. 7-45 Selected Ghazals by Mehboob Jan. 8-10 A Bed-time story. 8-20 Thumri and Dadra 8-35 Selections from modern poetry. 8-45 Kumari Shyama Zutshi: 3-55 For a classical lover. 9-50 VUD Trio. 10-15 Herbert Phillips: Bass.

B. B. C. Programme

TRANSMISSION II

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc's)
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc|s)
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc|s)
GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc's)
GSE 25.29 m. (11.86 Mc|s)

p. m.

4-15 Richard Crean Orchestra. 5-0 As I See It: 7. 5-15 The Resignation of Mr. Bagsworth. 5-45 Frank Walker and his miniature Orchestra 6-5 Bells, and Empire Service. 6-55 Sunday News, Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Saturday Sport 7-20 Close down.

BOMBAY PROGRAMMES

Peaks Of The Week

SUNDAY

Indian Music and Other items: Nissar Hussain of Baroda.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Short Story of the Day." Shamrao Oke. "The Week in Sport." A. F. S. Talyarkhan.

European Music and Other items: Evensong.

MONDAY

Indian Music and Other items: Kumar Gandharv.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Values Differ." Bharati Ambalal Sarabhai.

European Music and Other items: Symphony Concert. (Recorded).

TUESDAY

Indian Music and Other items: Gururao Deshpande. Amirbai Karnataki.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Art & Artificiality." Kusumavati Deshpande."

European Music and Other items: Teddy Weatherford and his Band.

WEDNESDAY

Indian Music and Other items: Panditrao Nagarkar. B. M. Devlankar. (Shahnai).

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Exploration & Ascent of Punchuli." G. D. Joshi. "World Affairs" (Relayed from the B.B.C.)

European Music and Other items: Violoncello and Piano Recital. Eve Manes: Soprano.

THURSDAY

Indian Music and Other items: A special programme on the opening day of the new studios. Ramkrishnabua Vaze. Sunderabai. Narayanrao Vyas. Vasant Amrit. "Navyache Nyoon." A Marathi Sketch by S. Oke. "The New Home" A Gujarati Sketch.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Why Doctors" Dr. B. B. Yodh. Bombay Khan. "Matters of Moment." Relayed from the B.B.C.

European Music and Other items: "Anasuya" A Short Radio Opera in 4 parts.

FRIDAY

Indian Music and Other items: Rafique Ghaznavi. Hirabai Jhaveri.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "Readings from Marathi Poetry" Girish. "Behind the Gateway". A. Macrae.

European Music and Other items: Syncopation of Two Pianos. Mena Silas and Alec Siqueira. Ken Mac's Band.

SATURDAY

Indian Music and Other items: Panditrao Nagarkar. Feroze Dastur.

Vernacular Talks at 8-00 p.m. English Talks at 9-45 p.m. "New Marathi Books." V. M. Joshi.

European Music and Other items: Nil.

STAR FLASHES

by CHARLES BRUNO

MONTH-OLD BABIES EARN $ 75 DAILY IN PICTURES..... ALTHOUGH STATE LAWS FORBID THEM TO WORK MORE THAN 2 HOURS A DAY.
STUNT WOMEN ARE PAID $ 125 FOR MAKING A PARACHUTE JUMP.
WILLIAM BEAUDINE, DIRECTOR OF THE "TORCHY BLANE" SERIES, NEVER BEGINS A FILM UNLESS HE IS WEARING THE GREEN EYESHADE HE WORE WHEN HE RECEIVED HIS FIRST DIRECTORIAL ASSIGNMENT.
CHARLES BRUNO 10-6

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RIOT IN FILM STUDIO!
STARS ON STRIKE!
WORKERS RUN AMOK!

At

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY

At 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

In

GENERAL FILMS, LTD.'S

Industrial India

The most Original and Entertaining Picture of 1938

Starring:—

SHOBHANA SAMARTH

with

Prem Adib, K. N. Singh, R. Wasti, Mirza Musharaf, etc.

Courtesy Week In Bombay

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The "Courtesy Week" was inaugurated to-day by the Safety First Association of India and hundreds of Scouts were seen on the roads and footpaths requesting pedestrians to keep off the danger-spots and at the same time helping the motorists to negotiate the traffic.

Buses and Motors cars were decorated with the slogans of "Courtesy Week" reminding the motorists and pedestrians of their duty to each other.

Two accidents occurred before noon to-day. A girl was knocked down near Girgaum by a motor car but fortunately she was not seriously injured. Another accident occurred at Marine Lines where a pedestrian was knocked down by a passing motor car.

Most of the motorists were not in a mood to observe "Courtesy Week" and drove their cars as usual.

The "Courtesy Week" It is hoped, however, will influence the motorists to drive with some grain of sympathy for the pedestrians.

COURTESY WEEK IN BOMBAY: The Safety First Association of India observed "Courtesy Week" from Saturday. Scouts are posted at various centres to direct pedestrians to travel by footpaths to avoid accidents. A Scout is seen directing women hawkers to keep to the footpath.

GERMAN DENTIST'S STATEMENT

Denies Responsibility For Death

Neither any act nor any omission on my part in my treatment of Miss Bush was the direct and proximate cause of her death, and I deny all responsibility for her lamentable death which occurred long after she ceased to be under my care and treatment. I also deny that I caused any hurt or grievous hurt to her by any rash or negligent act or omission" was part of the submission made by A. L. Sehweitzer, a German dentist practising in Bombay, in his statement to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, in the case in which he stands charged with causing the death of Miss Bush, by a rash and negligent act. He is also charged with cheating.

He denied that he had deceived the public by styling himself a R. D. D. (Dental Surgeon, Germany)

It was the usual practice in India for any one who practised medicine, to be called a doctor, even though such a person had no diplomas or degrees from recognised Educational Institutes. In the circumstances, the prosecution was trying to put a very narrow and rigid interpretation on the words "Doctor" and "Dental Surgeon," and their contention was untenable in the light of practical usage of the term.

In the same manner, anybody who treated dental diseases, injuries and disorders of the teeth either by manual operations or instrumental appliances, was popularly called a Dental Surgeon, though such a person was not properly trained in an institution or had passed any examination, qualifying him for such work.

He denied having ever said to Mr. Bush that he took a piece of bone away to grip the wisdom tooth. The death of a dear daughter had so strongly prejudiced the mind of Mr. Bush, that any statement of his against the accused, had to be considered with great caution.

It was worthy of attention to note that though Mr. Bush had seen Dr. Pereira between the 12th and 14th of June, no complaint was made against the accused at that time. After Miss Bush had left his chamber, she was observed by and received treatment from Dr. Pereira and Colonel Prall. If her death was due to any rashness or negligence of his amounting to an offence, these doctors would have moved further in the matter and made reports.

In the circumstance he pleaded not guilty and prayed for an acquittal.

The accused was defended by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and Sargon.

(Further hearing adjourned.)

Lock-out In Dalmia Works

PATNA, Nov. 18.

A general lock-out has been declared in the Dalmia Nagar group of factories at Dehri-on-Sone in Shahabad District.—A. P.

MANAGING COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

PATNA, Nov. 17.

A Government notification announces the personnel of the managing committees of secondary training schools for a period of three years, consisting of the following: Patna Training School—Mr. Ali Hassan, Mr. Shyam Narayan Sinha and Mr. Brajnandan Prashad. Muzaffarpur Training School—Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath, Mr. Mahesh Prashad Singh and Khan Bahadur Md. Jafar. Bhagalpur Training School—Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Mustafa and Mr. Ram Bares Das. Ranchi Training School—Barelal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo, Mr. Devaki Nandan Prashad and Mr. Md. Habibullah Khan.—A. P

'MAFI' A SERVICE OF TENURE

PATNA, Nov. 17.

Whether 'Mafi' was an incident of a service tenure or something else, was a point of law referred to a full bench of the Patna High Court. The question was raised in the course of a second appeal of a case in which a landlord had instituted a number of rent suits against his tenants who claimed a deduction of Rs.12 on the ground that as a service tenure holder, they were under the terms of contract entitled to that deduction. It was held on behalf of the landlord that the 'Mafi' was not an incident of tenancy but was reduction out of rent.—A. P.

Together They Will Move It.....

NATURE is teaching us lessons every day. These little ants have no force as long as they are single. BUT UNITED they move astonishingly big and heavy branches.

UNITY—MUTUAL HELP—GIVES THEM STRENGTH.

UNITY—MUTUAL HELP—IS THE FORCE OF THE BOMBAY MUTUAL

There are no shareholders. The POLICY HOLDERS own the Society and all profit belongs to them.

THE ASSETS OF THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE EXCEED

Rs. 1,12,00,000

A policy of the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE is an excellent, sound investment. The efficient service and economic management of the BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE are well-known and the prompt settlement of the claims has won the trust of every policy holder.

NATURE IS TEACHING US MUTUALITY. WE SHOULD FOLLOW ITS LEAD, EVERYONE OF US and INSURE WITH THE

BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE

ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Bombay Mutual Building, Sir Phirozesha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Nov 19

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours Total	Rainfall Since 1st Nov. Difference to Normal
Agra	83	51	—	—0.1
Amraoti	85	63	—	—0.4
Akola	88	60	—	—0.4
Ahmedabad	92	65	—	—0.1
Ajmer	81	50	—	—0.1
Ahmednagar	85	55	—	—0.5
Ambala	82	47	—	—0.3
Allahabad	84	58	—	—0.2
Benares	85	57	—	—0.2
Bareilly	83	52	—	—0.1
BOMBAY	81	70	—	1.1 +0.8
Bangalore	80	60	—	0.1 —2.3
Bhopal	83	56	—	— —
Baroda	90	55	—	— —
Belgaum	86	58	—	0.4 —1.2
Bahawalpore	80	43	—	— —
Bijapur	87	61	—	0.1 —0.9
Bellary	86	65	—	0.1 —1.6
Bhavnagar	88	59	—	— —0.1
Chittagong	83	59	—	4.4 +3.0
Calcutta	88	64	—	0.1 —0.5
Cuttack	88	61	—	— —1.2
Cawnpore	84	58	—	— —0.3
Calicut	89	74	0.1	1.4 —2.7
Colombo	87	73	0.5	3.3 —6.8
Cheerapunji	64	51	—	3.7 +0.9
Cocoanada	81	66	—	— —4.6
Cochin	85	72	3.2	5.9 +0.6
Dehra Dun	74	43	0.1	0.1 —0.2
Delhi	82	44	—	— —0.1
Dehra I. Khan	79	41	—	— —0.1
Darjeeling	52	39	—	0.1 —0.4
Desa	89	57	—	— —0.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	— —0.7
Fort Sandeman	63	32	—	— —0.1
Gorakhpur	80	57	—	— —0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	55	—	— —0.9
Hyderabad (Sd.)	81	55	—	— —
Indore	83	52	—	— —0.2
Jhansi	87	61	—	— —0.1
Jubbulpore	86	56	—	— —0.4
Jacobabad	89	—	—	— —
Jaipur	83	59	—	— —
Karwar	86	67	—	1.8 +0.1
Karachi	83	62	—	— —
Kodaikanal	58	51	0.1	2.8 —2.3
Khandwa	89	58	—	— —0.4
Lucknow	82	56	—	— —0.1
Ludhiana	80	47	—	— —0.1
Lahore	79	47	—	— —
Lyallpur	78	44	—	— —0.1
Multan	80	43	—	— —
Mysore	83	64	—	0.4 —1.5
Madras	85	69	—	— —9.5
Marmagoa	84	70	—	1.0 —
Malegaon	86	56	—	0.1 —0.4
Mussoorie	57	35	0.1	0.3 +0.2
Mahableshwar	77	56	—	1.3 +0.4
Murree	55	36	—	— —0.4
Mount Abu	72	55	—	— —0.1
Masulipatam	83	68	—	— —4.7
Mandalay	81	63	—	4.0 +2.3
Mangalore	86	77	—	2.1 —0.6
Meerut	—	—	—	— —0.1
Mercara	74	68	—	1.2 —1.4
Nagpur	87	58	—	— —0.6
Ootacamund	61	51	0.1	0.9 —3.5
Patna	85	63	—	— —0.1
Peshawar	75	39	—	— —
Poona	86	56	—	0.1 —0.7
Pachmarhi	75	49	—	— —0.4
Port Blair	84	79	—	7.8 +1.6
Quetta	56	25	—	— —
Ranchi	81	56	—	0.2 —0.1
Rawalpindi	71	39	—	— —0.1
Rangoon	88	71	—	9.9 +7.8
Ratnagiri	82	66	—	8.9 +2.2
Rajkot	89	57	—	— —0.2
Sialkot	79	50	—	— —0.1
Srinagar	55	27	—	— —0.2
Sholapur	88	59	—	— —0.9
Shillong	60	42	—	4.1 +2.1
Simla	46	33	0.1	0.6 +0.2
Surat	89	65	—	— —0.2
Salem	91	73	—	— —2.8
Trichinopoly	85	74	—	0.6 —2.9
Trivandrum	82	74	0.4	3.3 —1.7
Vizagapatam	83	66	—	— —2.9

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-11-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .016 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.4 degrees 7.5 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 69.6 degrees 2.6 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-11-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean dsea level would actually read 30.23 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.04 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

In Nizam's State

Satyagrahis' "No" To Magistrate

Poona Batch Asked To Furnish Security And Execute Bond

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 19.

Nathuram Vinayak Godse and 11 other youths from Poona who arrived in Hyderabad on the evening of November 14 with the alleged intention to offer Satyagraha in connection with the State Congress campaign and who were immediately taken into custody were placed on trial before the Chief City Magistrate to-day on three charges, namely, spreading false reports against the Government (Public Safety Regulation), being members of an unlawful assembly and violating public meeting rules.

The Magistrate dismissed the charges against them but, in view of their refusal to return to Poona, directed each to furnish a security of Rs. 100 and to execute a bond for a like amount.

It might be added that all the accused in a statement disclaimed any connections with the Hyderabad State Congress, the Arya Samaj and added that they were members of the Hindu Satyagraha Mandal, Poona and that they had come to Hyderabad on behalf of the Mandal. They have been given time till Nov. 30 to leave Hyderabad.—A.P.

RAJNANDGAON STATE CONGRESS

RAJNANDGAON, Nov. 19.

The first session of the Rajnandgaon State Congress will be held at Anjora, between Rajnandgaon and Drug on the Great Eastern Road, on November 22 under the presidentship of Mr. V. Y. Tamasker, M.L.A., Mr. Ratnakar Jha, President of the Drug, Congress Committee, will open the session.

Mrs. Indirabai Ruiker, Chairwoman of the Reception Committee in a press statement, states that the object of organising this session is to enable the citizens of this State to have an increasing share in the administration, the ultimate object being the establishment of full responsible Government.

"Our loyalty to the Ruling Chief," adds Mrs. Indirabai "is beyond doubt, but we feel that with the changing times, it is highly essential that early steps should be taken to attain full responsible Government under the aegis of the Ruling Chief."

The manifesto of the State Congress contains promises of reduction of land revenue and rent by 50 per cent; reasonable reduction in indebtedness of the peasantry; stoppage of 'Begar' and 'Rasad'; right of free grazing of cattle and the right to cut wood for fuel in jungles and the right of occupancy to all peasants.

The manifesto invites all peasants to attend the session and place their grievances before the Congress.

Congress leaders all over the province have been invited to participate in the session.

KARACHI QUOTA FOR RAJKOT

KARACHI, Nov. 19.

A public meeting of States' subjects held here decided to send a batch of volunteers from Karachi to participate in the Satyagraha in Rajkot.

The meeting started a fund for the purpose and names of volunteers are being enrolled by Rajasthan Prajamandal, Karachi.

Resolutions condemning repression in Indian States were passed at the meeting.—A.P.

Orissa State's People Wellcome Jawahar

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received the following telegram from Mr. Sarangdhar Das, Secretary of the Orissa States' Peoples' Conference and Mrs. Malati Choudhury of the Utkal Provincial Kisan Sangh:—

"Dhenkanal Prajamandal accord cordial welcome. Popular movement for the civil liberties and Responsible Government being crushed by ruthless repression by the Durbar backed by the political Department. Seven cases of firing and numerous lathi charges have taken place in different villages in the last two months. Seventeen have been killed and hundreds wounded. Terrorizing villagers by various acts of high-handed repression including looting and arson still proceeds. A detailed statement will be awaiting you at Shegaon. The people are non-violent. Dhenkanal people are thrilled by your London statement that you will lead States movement. We anxiously await your immediate visit to Orissa to study the situation and guide and hearten them. Pray, come immediately from Shegaon and wire date".—United Press.

Balwantrai Mehta's Batch Arrested

RAJKOT, Nov. 19.

Yet another batch of ten volunteers led by Mr. Balwantrai Mehta was given a rousing reception on its arrival at the Station. But the batch was immediately arrested by the police.

Only the leaders of the batch were detained in custody. The other being released later a few miles from the city.

Picketing at the Darbargarh continued to-day.—A.P.

CHARM Beneath the Bridal Veil

That vivid smoothness and creamy complexion which enhances the charm of the bride is not just an accident. It comes after weeks of anxious care and careful treatment of skin. But she can keep it for ever and you can also have the same freshness and youth of skin—without any expensive cosmetics. Just do this.

Make up your mind to use only BOSFA TEAROSE SOAP. Begin TO-DAY. In a short week or two you will find the texture of your skin definitely purer and softer. Your complexion dewy fresh and youthful.

TEAROSE BATH IS A BEAUTY TREATMENT

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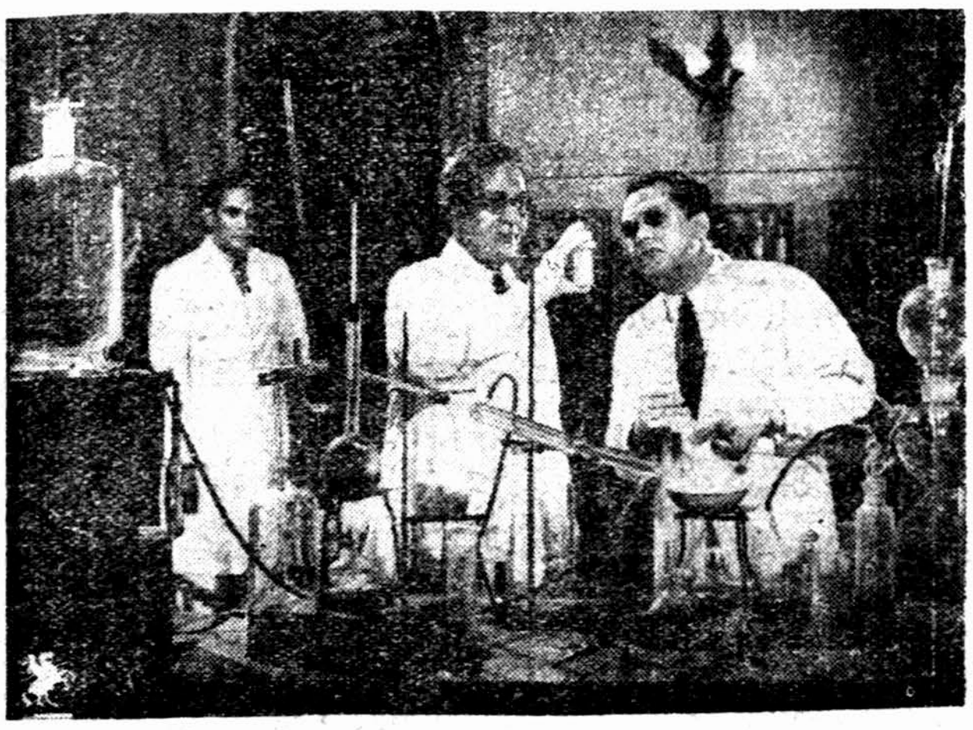
About Studios And Stars



Mazhar Khan in Ranjit's "Prof. Vaman M.Sc." shortly coming.

Saigal and Kapur in New Theatres' "Street Singer" shortly coming.

HUNS PICTURES STUDIO NEWS

'DEVATA': The shooting is complete and the matchless Cinematographer Mr. Pandurang Naik is busy in giving the finishing technical touches to the picture. His every picture is awaited with an expectation for something new and original. In this picture, he is decidedly at his best. Through the genuine combination of light and shade and its clever variation, he has made every piece sing the mood. he photography of "Devata" has thus an unmistakable stamp of "Naik Touch."

DIRECTOR VINAYAK is already an idol of the millions as the hero and director of 'Bramhachari.' In 'Devata' he has excelled his success of 'Chhaya' and once again justified his unique place as a craftsman in successful handling of a serious theme. 'Devata' is a story with a unique combination of an intellectual idealism and sparkling humour. Winayak interwoven these two currents with such a cunning that the ultimate effect is that of chaste delight and high satisfaction. It is not easy to put before audience, an actor into an altogether foreign role. The success of such a portrayal is complimentary as much to the versatility of an actor as to the genius of the director. You will see this miraculous achievement in presenting Baburao as the hero. With that very skill, he has given new colour to his other "dramatis personae"—Messrs. Salvi, Damuanna Malvankar and others. The role that Mr. Damuanna Malvankar is playing, represents an unusual blending of a clown and a villain in one person.

BABURAO PENDHARKAR, unchallenged on screen as an arch-villain is portraying for the first time a hero's role. This venture itself claims the loudest ovation. Like all, he is conscious of the heavy responsibility, he is thus shouldering. The hero's role represents a typical modern youth, struggling for principle, he implicitly believes in. Superb intellect. unflagging self-confidence and immovable idealism are the sublime qualities of this hero. And Mr. Pendharkar has lived the character every inch.

INDIRA WADKAR:—In this picture for the first time, she gets a role that lives and inspires. She is known as a nightingale, but here her personality soars with the strength of an eagle. Her melody, though the soul of her role, is not the all of it. Supporting her is the magnificent galaxy of stars like Menakshi of "Bramhachari" fame, Sardar, Vibhavari and Baby Vimal.

Meenakshi who became famous over-night in "Bramhachari" has excelled her previous performance. Miss Sardar's performance is charming and that of Vibhavari, though short, is an unforgettable one. Baby Vimal is bound to be acclaimed as the girl prodigy of Huns.

Mr. V. S. KHANDEKAR always reliable as the only one, who gives new thoughts, new outlooks, and broader visions, has outgrown himself in 'Devata' in theme, and its delineation. He has successfully tried the harmonious blending of instruction and entertainment, thought and fun. His next story, 'In Search Of Happiness' is ready for shooting. His fresh successes in the fields of novels, short stories and essays are too known for us to broadcast them.

HIS MASTER'S VOICE CO.—As usual Mr. Rupji, the Organizer, is here with his party to record songs of 'Devata.' He had been here once on a flying visit when he had heard the songs and to get the superb results, he has specially secured the services of a master technician like Mr. Chandrasekhariaya. A sincere friend of Huns, he is sparing no pains to make songs of 'Devata' the sensation of the season.

A HEARTY WELCOME: It will be a happy news for the admirers of Huns that Ashalata is back to Huns after a long lapse. In spite of many profuse, offers, she has chosen to be a Huns-star. We are proud of it and proud also to welcome the 'College Queen' back amidst us.

We are proud to announce that Mr. Bedekar of Messrs. Bedekar Production has with pleasure, transferred the production rights of Principal Atre's famous story "Brandichi Batli" and Vinayak has already left for Poona, to prepare the shooting script in consultation with the Author.

Mr. Bhal G. Pendharkar, has decided to produce the first picture of his Arun Pictures in Huns Studios.

ANN MORRIS came to M-G-M a year ago but was told that she lacked experience. She worked in little theatres for a year and then returned to sign a long-term contract and play a lead in her first picture opposite Dennis O'Keefe.

Bimla Kumari to appear in "Double Cross" at Super.

WHEN LUISE RAINER WAS THROWN OUT!

One of the darkest secrets of Luise Rainer's life has come to light.

She was "thrown out" of one of Europe's most famous theatres.

Miss Rainer confessed her early "disgrace" while comparing events of her struggling years with the role she is now playing in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Dramatic School."

"In my childhood, although I did not study at a dramatic school, my experiences were similar to my character in the picture," said Miss Rainer. "I wanted to go on the stage, but I did not dare to tell my parents. Pretending that I was going to visit my grandparents, I enrolled in a little theatre which also conducted drama classes for beginners."

The thought of an audition frightened Luise, but she studied a scene from a heavy play. After the audition, the director asked where she had played before. She refused to believe Miss Rainer's confession she had never acted before. Miss Rainer was told to return the next day, for the largest production of the season was being cast. She came back—and won the leading role.

"A year and a half later," Miss Rainer recalled, "the company travelled all over Europe, chiefly Germany, Holland and Switzerland. In one of the largest cities which I will not name, the man who played the Burgermeister had a cold.

"While I was in a scene with the Burgermeister, he continuously sniffed and twitched his nose. I could not help it, but I laughed in his face. My laughing became so contagious that the whole company and then the audience burst into hysterical laughter. Naturally it broke up the show.

"And I was thrown out of the theatre."

SPECIAL SHOW FOR CHILDREN

Under the patronage of H. E. Lady Lumley a special children's variety and cinema show will be held from 10 to 12-30 p.m. at the Eros Theatre on Sunday, November 27th.

The European items of the programme have been arranged and will be directed by the ever popular Mena Silas and they open with Auntie Hilda and the children who have made the Bombay Broadcasting Station's A.I.R. Children's Hour so well-known. The St. Mary's High School band will provide the finale to an entertainment which includes magic and conjuring by Professor Kabili dancing by Mr. E. Brothertson and Patsy Warner and impersonations by that clever little lady Elizabeth Siha.

The other half of the programme, interspersed among the items just mentioned, has been arranged by Professor H. R. Gorimar, one of Bombay's best known physical culture experts. Professor Gorimar and his pupils will show facts of strength, juggling with heavy weights, balancing and contortions, tumbling tricks, and acrobatics. And to conclude a programme which should appeal to children of all ages and all nationalities there will be three quarters of an hour of cinema with such universal favourites as Mickey Mouse and Pop-eye the Sailor.

The Eros Theatre has been lent for the occasion by Mr. S. C. Cambata and tickets will be sold at the Eros box office from the morning of Monday November 21st, price Rs. 2 for adults and Re. 1 for children. Special seats have been reserved for school parties and the principals of schools interested should write to Lady Blackwell, Rylston, Pedder Road, Bombay or to Mrs. R. P. Masani, Sandicot, Versova.

MICKEY ROONEY shifts from his happy-go-lucky Andy Hardy roles to play one of the most serious and dramatic roles of his career in "Boys Town", story of Father Flanagan's famous juvenile community in Boys Town, Nebraska.

Around Theatre & Film Land

Specially autographed picture of Mischa Auer for the "Bombay Chronicle".

Candid Camera Enthusiasts

Experiences Of Hollywood Stars

(By Brian Young)

The autograph-seeker is a thing of the past.

Not that he doesn't still exist, he does. But swelling his numbers is a new menace, an individual who constantly keeps a camera at his eye and who clicks away at the most unexpected moments. It has reached a point now where the stars of Hollywood can never have the feeling of getting completely away from cameras, for the candid camera hound may be found anywhere from hanging off the wing of an aeroplane, snapping intimate shots of a sun bath, to hiding beneath the foliage of a cactus out in the middle of a desert.

A unique experience of this kind was experienced recently by Joan Crawford, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star. Returning home early from the studio, the star noticed several cars drawn up at the curb in front of her home. As her car swung into the driveway, there was a general commotion, much honking of horns and calling The car stopped. Joan put her head out of the window, thinking it might be some friends who had stopped by to call. Before her head could be withdrawn, she found herself looking into the lens of a small camera, a click, and a hurried "Thank you." The cars drove away. The topper to this story was the fact that several days later prints of the picture were forwarded to Joan with a request for an autograph.

Myrna Loy had a similar experience. She was aware of a 'plane flying unusually low over her house and grounds. The pilot waved, and Myrna waved in return. Imagine her amazement, several days later, to find in the mail an envelope containing some fifteen prints of her in the garden, and last, the one in which she waved. A note included with the prints thanked her for posing, and explained that the shots were taken with a high-powered telescopic lens.

TABLES TURNED ON CAMERA HOUNDS

Two Hollywoodites, however, have turned the tables on the candid camera hounds. Maureen O'Sullivan and James Stewart, who have been snapped from every available point of vantage, now station themselves high behind the walls of their adjoining homes and shoot pictures of the many camera addicts attempting to take pictures of them. Some of their prize shots, however, are those of riding students who pass over the bridle path in front of their homes.

Then there is the case of Cecilia Parker, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actress, who was having a perfectly wonderful time splashing about on a paddle board beyond the breaker line at Santa Monica. Suddenly she was startled by the unmistakable whir and click of a candid camera. Two youths had boarded a row-boat, taken it out to her location, and snapped their pictures. All Cecilia requested was that she be allowed to "okay" the proofs. She did.

A favourite location for candid camera experts, especially during summer vacation, is directly at the gate of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios through which the stars drive daily. Equipped with cameras fitted with telescopic lenses, these amateurs make many a shot before the star is aware of just what has happened. Fernand Gravet, who always drives an open car, is a perfect target, and as such has been literally bombed with photographs of himself.

So has the autograph hunter been supplanted. Who will take the place of the candid-camera hound is something that only the future can tell.

Special Show Of "Mother India," In The Viceroy's Palace

By Kind Commands of His Excellency the Viceroy, a special show of the 'India Cine Pictures' multi-colour production "Mother India", was arranged in the Viceroy's House on November 9.

Mr. A. V. Pandit, of Bombay, who specially brought the print of the picture from Bombay, was also present.

Their Excellencies greatly appreciated the picture.

After the show was over His Excellency had a chat with Mr. A. V. Pandit about Indian Films. Even Her Excellency the Vicerene, had a talk with Mr. Pandit, about Indian Pictures, especially of "Mother India." Both Their Excellencies much pleased with the picture and asked Mr. Pandit to convey Their Excellencies good wishes to the producers.

Melvyn Douglas' specially autographed picture for the "Bombay Chronicle".

Ulhas and Shanta Hublikar in Prabhat's "My Son" coming shortly.

Shirley Temple is conspicuous on the staircase in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" at the Pathe.

Hindu Gymkhana Match Abandoned

PLAYERS' APPEAL TO UNRULY CROWD

The week-end match between the Hindu Representative XI and Velker's XI, had to be abandoned after about an hour's play on Saturday due to the reprehensible behaviour of the spectators. The way the crowd has adopted of admiring their favourites in the match is very objectionable and makes it impossible for the game to be continued.

The following is an appeal of the players to this unruly crowd to give up their unsporting methods:—

PLAYERS' APPEAL

We, the undersigned Cricketers, make an appeal to spectators visiting the Hindu Gymkhana ground to desist from encroaching on the field of play and surging across it at the slightest provocation. It is becoming increasingly difficult for cricket matches to be played to a finish and Saturday's unruly crowd prompts us to write this. If matters go on in this manner, any cricket on the Hindu Gymkhana ground will become an impossibility and we shall have to turn elsewhere for practice, and matches.

Sd. C. K. Nayudu,
Roshanlal,
R. B. Nimbalkar,
R. R. Wadkar,
Vinoo Mankad,
D. D. Hindlekar,
P. J. Chury,
C. S. Nayudu,
V. M. Merchant,
K. Bose,
L. Amarsingh.

MADE INDIA HIS HOME

Late Mr. T. L. Crombie

The death occurred in Bombay, of Mr. T. L. Crombie, a prominent theosophist, at the age of 59. The funeral was attended by his many friends and students of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Bombay, of which he was one of the founders.

Mr. Crombie belonged to a well-known family of Aberdeen. He was a graduate of Oxford University and an educationist. Though a barrister, he never practised.

Coming in 1912 as a tourist, Mr. Crombie made India his home and was associated with the movement for self-government for a number of years. In 1917, he wrote a book championing India's cause for self-government.

He was a prominent member of the United Lodge of Theosophists since its establishment in 1929. He was mainly connected with the editorial work of 'Aryan Path', theosophical journal conducted by the Lodge.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

G. I. P. And Telephones Share Points

Two goals and points were shared in Saturday's match, in the Bombay Hockey League Tournament, at the Association ground, the teams concerned being the G.I.P. Railway and the Telephone Company.

In the first match of the evening, the H.V.M. beat the Walter Thompson Club by 4 goals to nil.

Week-End Cricket

"Rest" XI's 135 For 3 Wickets

MATCH AGAINST ISLAM GYMKHANA

The Islam Gymkhana fielded two sides for the week-end cricket; one playing against the 'Rest' XI at the Kennedy Sea Face while the other played against the Bombay Gymkhana at the latter's ground.

At the Islam Gymkhana, the 'Rest' XI batted first and at the close of play on Saturday had made 135 for the loss of 3 wickets, Hazare and Harris being together with 62 and 31 respectively to their credit.

At the Bombay Gymkhana, the visitors were all out for a small total of 116 runs, due a great deal to the good bowling performances of Wensley and Orton both of whom have come down to Bombay to assist the Europeans in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament. The former took 4 wickets for 34 runs, while the latter 4 for 22.

G. N. Laljee was the best scorer with 44 not out to his name.

The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA Vs. 'REST' XI

'REST' XI (1st Innings).

A. C. Pereira c. Dilawar b. Akbar Khan.	13
Kadam c. Dilawar b. Balooch ...	16
Hazare batting	62
P. P. Fernandes b. Peerbhoy ...	4
Harris batting	31
Extras	6
Total (for 3 wickets) ...	135

ISLAM GYMKHANA Vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA

ISLAM GYMKHANA (1st Innings).

A. A. Hakim b. H. Murray ...	0
S. M. Kadri b. Wensley	26
Y. Ismail c. Orton b. Wensley ...	15
Chippa lbw. Wensley	17
Y. N. Laljee lbw. Dowson ...	0
G. N. Laljee Not out	44
H. Merchant b. Orton	3
S. G. Merchant st. Wilson b. Orton	9
E. S. Macka c. Summerhayes b. Orton	1
S. Anwar lbw. Orton	0
I. Syed lbw. Wensley	0
Extras	1
Total	116

(Bowling: H. Murray 1 for 11; D. Murray 0 for 40; Wensley 4 for 34; Dowson 1 for 8 and Orton 4 for 22).

SOMJEE AND LOKUR

New High Court Appointments Sequel To Retirement Of Ragnekar

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

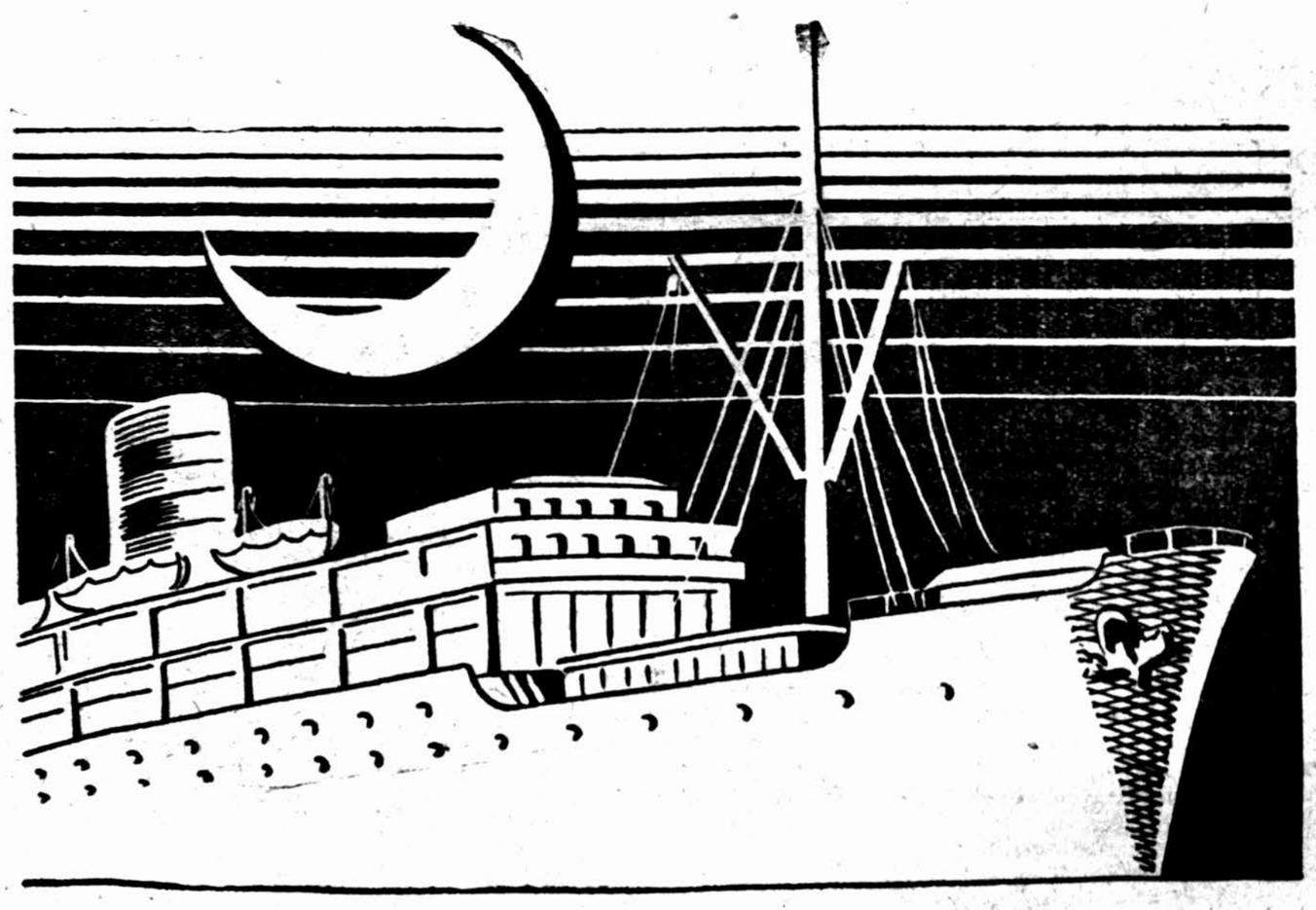
A Press communique says:

In consequence of the grant of leave preparatory to retirement to the Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar, a Judge of the High Court at Bombay, for the period from the 20th November to the 19th December, 1938, the Governor-General has appointed the Hon. Mr. Justice Somjee, at present an Additional Judge, to act as a Judge for this period, and Mr. N. S. Lokur, a District and Sessions Judge, to be an Additional Judge, vice the Hon. Mr. Justice Somjee with effect from the 20th November, 1938 until further orders.—A.P.

RADIO MAN'S PLIGHT

A member of the staff of the All-India Radio at Bombay was mobbed by a crowd, beaten and taken to the hospital. It is stated that the cause of this rough-handling was due to the fact that the gentleman in question held views on widow's remarriage which were contradictory to those of the orthodox community.

"ID MUBARAK"



MOGUL LINE wishes a very happy ID to all its Muslim friends

Mogul Line also wishes to tell all Hajees present and future that their pilgrim services from India to Jedda and back are now better organised than ever. In order that you may make your intending Haj with the least amount of difficulty, we would advise you to ask for full particulars from

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16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

Chief Justice Criticises Police Methods

Deprecates Practice Of Taking Bogus Punters With Them At Time Of Raid

The conviction by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, of Israel Joseph and Mrs. Rachel Saul on a charge of conducting a common gaming house, was quashed on appeal by the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont, and Mr. Justice Macklin at the Bombay High Court on Friday.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment, criticised certain practices pursued by the police in raiding a house suspected to be used for gaming.

The facts of the case, as alleged by the prosecution, were that on the afternoon of May 15, 1937, the police, on the information of a person named Raymond David, sent a policeman as a bogus punter to the room of the first accused with marked coins and certain slips of paper. He was to lay bets on horses that participated in a race at Ootacamund on that day. He went to the room of the first accused at Ripon Road and found both the accused persons there. The betting slips and the marked coins, it was stated, were given to the second accused.

The police then raided the house and, it is alleged, found certain papers in the hands of the second accused, along with a note book and a pencil. She denied that she had anything else with her. A sweeper woman was thereupon called in to search the person of the second accused. She did so inside a room and is alleged to have recovered certain incriminating slips from her.

The first accused, on his arrest, made a statement that he was not in the room at all when the punter went there and that the case had been launched against him at the instigation of the police informant, who was no friend of the accused

The Magistrate, however, found both the accused guilty and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a month. The accused appealed against the conviction.

Evidence "Unsatisfactory"

The Chief Justice remarked that the prosecution evidence in the case was very unsatisfactory. He further deprecated the practice of taking the bogus punter along with the police at the time of the raid, as had been done in the present case. The police had not convincingly proved that the slips were found on the person of the second accused. There was further no evidence to suggest that the room had been used for gaming purposes. Nor was there any evidence to show that the second accused was in the habit of visiting that room.

The Magistrate had remarked in his judgment that it was necessary in the interests of justice that the statements of punters should be recorded by the police. The Chief Justice disagreed. In cases of this nature, there was no time to be lost. It was very necessary that raids should be conducted immediately after the bets had been laid.

Their Lordships therefore allowed the appeal and acquitted the accused.

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar appeared for the appellants. The Government Pleader, Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, appeared for the police.

AIR RAID PROTECTION FOR POST OFFICES

All Buildings Being Surveyed

LONDON, (By Air Mail)

All post office buildings are being surveyed to find out what form of special protection would be needed against raiding aircraft.

The carrying on of essential services of the Post office in regard to telephones and telegraphs means that personnel will be expected to remain at their posts during air raids—hence the need for special protection.

First aid parties are being trained to deal with gas casualties. In the London postal force alone 500 men are at present being trained in gas decontamination and about 1,200 in first aid. Decontamination squads have been formed in all the larger post offices, and they will be responsible for the inside of the buildings.

Wearing gas masks and special equipment a post office squad has given a decontamination demonstration at the premises of the office of works in Orange Street, Charing Cross.

In addition to a demonstration of inside decontamination work incendiary "bombs" were exploded, there was a rapid railing off of the affected area, and supposed victims were rescued.—*Reuter.*

UNAUTHORISED PUBLICATION OF GOVT. RECORDS

CALCUTTA: Nov. 18.

The Governor of Bengal has now ordered the publication of the Bengal Official Records Bill, which is likely to be introduced at the next session of the Bengal Assembly. The Bill prohibits unauthorised publication of official records.

"A growing tendency has been noticed," says Mr. Fazlul Huq, Minister-in-Charge, in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, "both in the Press and on the platform, to give unauthorised currency to the contents of unpublished State documents. This tendency has rendered imperative the necessity of taking legislative measures to suppress the dissemination in the Press and on the platform of the contents of unpublished records of Government unless after due authorisation."

According to the provisions of the Bill unauthorised publication of official records, as well as failure to give information as to the source of such records, shall be punishable with imprisonment, which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.—A.P.

2 SCHOOL BOYS ARRESTED

Sequel To Attempts At Forcing Schools To Close On Kemal Day

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Scenes of rowdyism were witnessed in some of the schools in the Fort area in Bombay in which students it is said forced the school authorities to close their schools to observe "hartal" as a mark of respect to the death of Kemal Ataturk to-day.

The Muslims observed the Kemal day on Friday, but in accordance with the desire of the President of the Indian National Congress who declared Saturday for observance of Kemal Day, the principal markets in the city were closed.

In Fort area, a number of school boys who had compelled their school authorities to close down rushed on to the schools premises which were not closed for the day. Seeing the Bharda High School working, they it is said began to throw stones and shouted to close the school. Some of the window panes were smashed and the Principals had to requisition the assistance of the police to quell the trouble. Accordingly a few constables and an officer from the Esplanade Police Station went to the spot and dispersed the boys. Two boys who were alleged to be leaders were arrested and marched off to the Esplanade Police Station whence they were bailed out later on.

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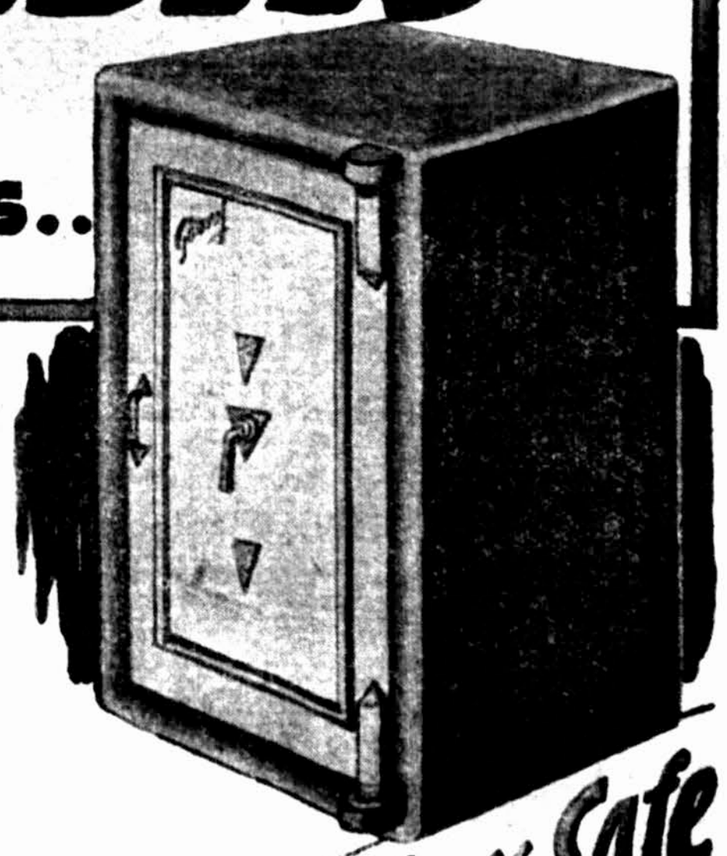

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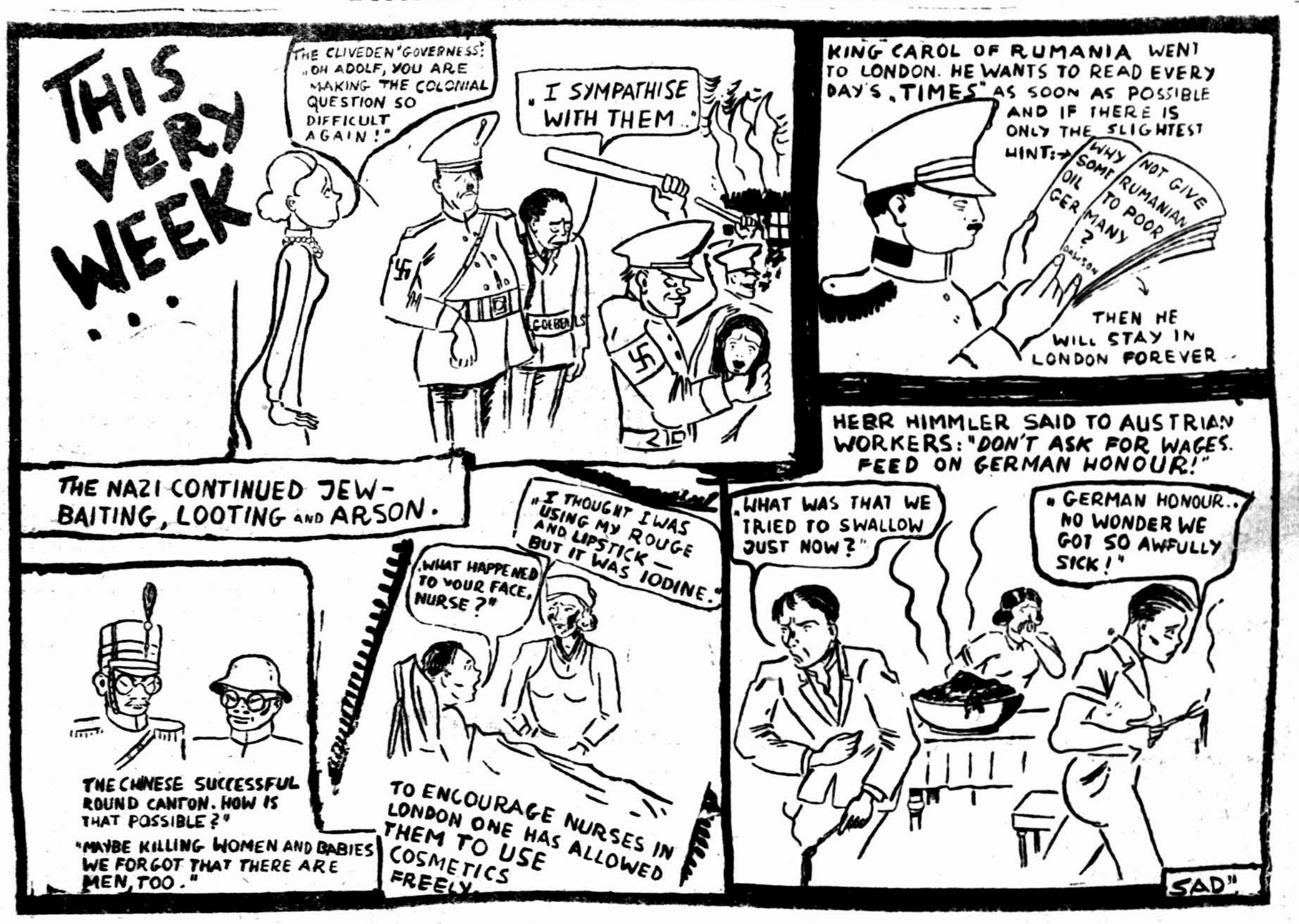
THIS VERY WEEK...
THE CLIVEDEN 'GOVERNESS': "OH ADOLF, YOU ARE MAKING THE COLONIAL QUESTION SO DIFFICULT AGAIN!"
"I SYMPATHISE WITH THEM"
GOEBBELS
KING CAROL OF RUMANIA WENT TO LONDON. HE WANTS TO READ EVERY DAY'S "TIMES" AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND IF THERE IS ONLY THE SLIGHTEST HINT:→
WHY SOME OIL FOR GERMANY?
NOT GIVE RUMANIAN TO POOR
THEN HE WILL STAY IN LONDON FOREVER
HERR HIMMLER SAID TO AUSTRIAN WORKERS: "DON'T ASK FOR WAGES. FEED ON GERMAN HONOUR!"
THE NAZI CONTINUED JEW-BAITING, LOOTING AND ARSON.
"I THOUGHT I WAS USING MY ROUGE AND LIPSTICK — BUT IT WAS IODINE."
"WHAT HAPPENED TO YOUR FACE, NURSE?"
"WHAT WAS THAT WE TRIED TO SWALLOW JUST NOW?"
"GERMAN HONOUR.. NO WONDER WE GOT SO AWFULLY SICK!"
THE CHINESE SUCCESSFUL ROUND CANTON. HOW IS THAT POSSIBLE?"
"MAYBE KILLING WOMEN AND BABIES WE FORGOT THAT THERE ARE MEN, TOO."
TO ENCOURAGE NURSES IN LONDON ONE HAS ALLOWED THEM TO USE COSMETICS FREELY
SAD"

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

'Bombay Mutual' Directors

Mr. Umakant S. Desai, M.A., one of the senior Directors of the Society has been elected the Chairman of the Board of Directors in place of late Dr. D. A. D'Monte. Mr. Ambalal S Parikh, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor and Partner of M/s. Manilal Kher and Ambalal, has joined the Board in place of Mr. Lalji Gokuldas B.A., LL.B., Advocate, resigned. Mr. Hormasji A. Wadia, a prominent businessman and Managing Director of the Provident Investment Corporation Ltd. and F. E. Dinshaw, Ltd., has joined the board in place of late Dr D. A. D'Monte.

MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY BAND-STAND

A concert of Indian Music organised by the Municipality will be given at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5 p.m. (S. T.) by Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak Prop. Shree Datta Sangit Vidhyalaya, Lal Baug.

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Guaranteed on leading Medical Authorities testimony that TAJ Juices contain and retain all essential vitamins, when bottled, specially the important Vitamin 'C' in abundance. And Every Bottle of Juice is perfectly sterilised.

UNITED FRONT AGAINST FREEDOM MOVEMENTS

Indian States To Announce Terms Of Constitutional Advance: Bombay Conference To Plan Reorganisation Of Chamber Of Princes

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

The "United Press" learns that apart from reorganisation of the Chamber of Princes with a view to attracting the major States which have kept out of it since its very inception, the States Ministers gathered in Bombay will informally consider the situation in the number of States, notably Rajkot, Hyderabad and Travancore. It appears that their objective is to prepare a statement which should be circulated among all the affected States for their unanimous acceptance. This statement will embody outlines of constitutional advance which the Indian States would readily accept, and beyond which they would not go at the present moment.

It appears that the recent events in the States culminating in 'satyagraha' campaigns have caused a flutter in the princely dovecots, and the States Ministers are putting their heads together to meet the unprecedented situation.

A reorganisation of the Chamber, it is believed in these circles, will be facilitated at this juncture when some of the major States like Travancore and Hyderabad are faced with mass movements, and hence the ministers are meeting in Bombay.—United Press.

CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

Will Meet At Wardha On Dec. 8.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The "United Press" is authorised by the Congress President to announce that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee will commence on December 8 next at Wardha.—United Press.

BOSE'S TOUR PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, left for Lucknow by Punjab Mail this evening. After a three-days' stay there, Mr. Bose will visit Lahore wherefrom he may proceed to Karachi.

Mr. Bose intends returning to Calcutta in the first week of December. After a brief stay here, he will leave for Wardha on December 6 in connection with the Working Committee meeting.—United Press.

TEAR GAS SQUADS

Four More Governments To Send Contingents For Training

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

I understand, four more provincial Governments of Bengal, Bihar, Sind and Delhi will soon have tear gas squads.

Contingents from these Provinces are expected to attend the training class in the Punjab Government's School at Phillaur which is opening next spring.

A contingent from Bombay was sent early this year for training and it has already returned.

In the Punjab tear gas has been frequently used by police in the past against dacoits and other dangerous criminals. The effect of tear gas as used in the Punjab lasts two or three hours.

Appeal To Voters Of Bandra Municipality

WHY THEY MUST SUPPORT CONGRESS PARTY

Congress Programme & Reply To Communal Propaganda

(By "SUBURBANUS.")

To-day when the voters of the Bandra Municipality go to the polls to elect their representatives, one may, perhaps, take the liberty of reiterating the argument for support to the Congress Party, which, for the first time in the history of the suburban civic life is entering this contest.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME

The Congress Party aspires to work exclusively in the interests of the general electorate, which are collective and indivisible. As, indeed, its programme clearly states, it is opposed to parasitism or privilege of any kind, and it will regard it as its duty uncompromisingly to oppose and eradicate the long-established and well-stabilized vested interests and privileges, that are anti-social and obstruct the path of civic progress, a higher and more efficient standard of administration controlled by the local bodies.

The Party is not only non-communal but, believing as it does, that various types of reactionary and parasitical communalism, encouraged mostly under the bureaucratic regime in the past, are the greatest curse in this country, it will endeavour by mobilizing all its resources to replace it with a healthy and genuine democracy on the principle of which the entire idea of local self-government is based. The public good is supreme, and if the interests of various groups have been stabilized at its sacrifice in the past, it will be the Party's first duty to vindicate real democracy. The Party has formulated in the clearest terms its programme in the municipality and it invites the electorate not only to elect it with the strongest support, but to take it into confidence later in the actual administration. It offers a guarantee that the administration would be carried on purely in the public interest and the voice of the public, as real democracy demands, shall always remain supreme.

RELIGION IN ELECTION

The anti-Congress propaganda carried on by the various quarters which feel menaced at the prospects of the Municipal administration passing into the hands of the people's representatives and the real guardians of the public good betrays the intensity of the panic created amongst various groups of interests. Whether this propaganda of crude lies is effective or not, it must be categorically refuted. It has been suggested that some of the voters who profess different religious beliefs, must send in their own representatives in preference to the Congress Party nominees, if they desire to safeguard their religious interests. The argument is a fallacious one. The Congress Party which is a secular organisation, stands for complete tolerance and respect for individual sectarian belief with which as a matter of fact, it is not concerned and which lies beyond the pale of municipal administration.

APPEAL TO EAST INDIANS

The large number of East Indian voters who profess the Roman Catholic religion are being persuaded in certain quarters to vote for only Catholic candidates on religious grounds. Such advice is certainly opposed to teachings of the Catholic religion which sets so much store by the individual conscience on mundane matters. One hopes the ecclesiastical authorities will safeguard the sanctity of Catholic religious teaching against the attempt to subject it to such misuse and it is hardly necessary to warn the educated Catholic voters of Bandra, Khar and Santa-Cruz against listening to advice that must compromise the integrity of their religious conscience. The Congress Party not merely in the district municipalities, but even in the government of the province does not discriminate in any way on the basis of sectarian differences and even if some of the Catholic priests urged the claims of religion in the election and succeeded in misrepresenting their gullible flock which is moreover so susceptible to the doctrine of obedience, the Party's policy of holding itself responsible for the improvement of the civic and social conditions of the masses, including the population of East Indians, remains totally unaffected. The Indian National Congress regards the good of the masses of this country as its "raison d'etre" and is determined not to swerve from the line of its mission of social service in any circumstances.

REPLY TO PROPAGANDA

Finally, it becomes the duty of the enlightened electorate of the Bandra Municipality merely not to vote for the Congress Party, but also to educate influence and guide those who may not be able to know how they should exercise their franchise. So far as the present writer has been able to observe independently, the forecasts of the election published in the local Anglo-Indian and clerical Press are quite misleading. Contrary to what the cheap and certainly inspired prophets have been saying with such suspicious insistence, the Congress Party is free from inter-party "dissensions" and it is confident of receiving the largest measure of public support in this election. The voters will then do well not to succumb to persuasions of narrow-minded communal or credal considerations, but to exercise their civic right in a judicious manner.

MISSION OF CONGRESS

There is the Congress Party which enjoys the confidence of the entire country, which is a purely democratic body standing for the economic and political progress of the country, which offers you to-day a clearly defined programme of constructive social work and which is determined to work with devotion for the good of the public It has no bribes to offer to communalism or privilege. It asks merely to serve the voters in their best interests, to improve conditions of life, to bring the masses of this country to a higher level of civilised and happy social existence. It is desired to fight poverty, disease and the general backwardness to which the masses of this country have been reduced. And the Congress Party to-day makes an appeal to all men and women of human goodwill to support the Congress in the civic election because while it is at the head of the Government in the country, it cannot push through with the greatest measure of success and achievement, the work of service unless it dominated the network of civic administration. It is the people's party and it becomes the duty of all the public-spirited men and women to help it in its programme of service. Will you not stand by it?

Sardar Vallabhbhai arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Calcutta Mail from Wardha. Dr. Pattabhi (left) and Mr. Nagindas Master (right) received him at Victoria Terminus.

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REAR HOUSE, OPP. LLOYDS BANK, HORNBY RD FORT, BOMBAY.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Kashmir Horses Score Double

INFLATION OPENS WINNING ACCOUNT

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

The features of an excellent afternoon's racing at Mahaluxmi yesterday were the dual success of Mohamed Ali, the Kashmir Trainer and his jockey, "Wally" Sibbritt, doubles for Godfrey and Selby, and a double for Tommy Burn who was associated with the successes of Toltec and Bachelor's Bard.

Well backed horses played their part admirably and followers of the money had every reason to be pleased with themselves at the end of the afternoon.

The Rajpipla owned Inflation entered the winning list when taking the important Wellington Plate. It was the six year old son of Bulger's first success in the country. Backers who witnessed the good race he ran in the Ganeshkhind Plate the previous week made him a good favourite, but he was hard ridden to win from Synagogue and Panna Prince, short heads separating the Trio at the important end. Le Duc, a handsome son of Flamingo and La Donalviere made his first appearance on the Bombay course a smooth actioned galloper he figured prominently for three parts of the journey. This one can be made a lot fitter and he is certain to credit his young owner Mr. Raisial Shantidas with some useful successes before the season is very much older.

Greatly expected to win the November Handicap the Rajpipla owned Shipstall failed to figure with prominence. Ill-luck rather than incapacity prevented this smart galloper from playing an important part. Shut in close home and repeatedly baulked in his efforts to find an opening Selby on the favourite finished on the heels of the placed horses. Very capably ridden, Bachelor's Bard scored comfortably at the expense of Glanely and Karraway.

WEIGHT STOPS FAVOURITE

Despite the penalty he incurred for a recent win Aldershot was always a warm order for the Redcar Plate, Division I. Mr. Manton's colt was beaten into fourth place in an exciting struggle. The honours went to the quietly fancied Golden Beam in the Kashmir Colours. Sibbritt had to ride his hardest to keep Brelan at bay by a head Devonian accounted for the beaten others.

O Randall turned out the winner of the Redcar Plate, Division II when Toltec in Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's colours got home well ahead of Fred Stephens and Guiding Queen. The five year old son of Chivalrous, in great heart just now, justified a ready backing, but Flippant, almost as well supported, was not in the fighting at the judge's end. She could never quite overcome the disadvantage of a tardy beginning.

Thought to possess an outstanding chance in the Auckland Park Plate, Taqdir let down a huge following obviously short of a race the three year old son of Epinard could not quite cope with his big weight and faded out of the contest close home victory belonged to Clock Work a 26—1 chance who came with a sparkling run to beat Anita close home. The Quack filled the minor placing.

In a scrambling sort of finish for Division II of the Auckland Park Plate, Mr. Frank Tarrant's Wooranian, the market choice won by a neck from Morganatique with Baby Boy, another fancied runner, in third money only a short head away.

WON LIKE A GOOD THING

There was never any doubt as to Vanity Fairs ability to win the Lahore Plate. A shade above "evens" in the betting this charming filly slammed the opposition in no uncertain manner. Though swinging on wide around the turn, the favourite quickly collared Quicksilver the pacemaker and passed the judge with four lengths to spare. Amulet ran prominently. He has good speed which he must turn to account before long. Backers again hit the mark when making Pompeian a good favourite in the Meerut Plate. The Kashmir colt had the race well won a furlong from home. Pom Pom and Jayant accounted for the beaten others.

The majority of runners were a most unruly lot and tried the patience of the Starter. Tippu Sultan broke through the tapes, bringing down his rider Rama Vithal who was badly shaken as the result of the fall. Mr. Chotani's colt was withdrawn from the race, though he came under the Starter's orders.

The sport concluded with a winning success for the favourite, Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Prince Hilal. This useful sprinter had to fight terribly hard for success for White Flower challenged strongly close home and must have won had there been a few yards to go. The aged Al Hamil ran his usual game race and in securing a minor placing demonstrated that he can still raise a gallop. Iraq Bahadur, not too well away was late on the scene and just missed a place on the map. He will bring the lost money back before long.

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE. Division II. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

To be ridden by Licensed Riding Boys and Apprentice Jockeys.

Apprentice Jockeys to carry 5 lbs extra.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's WOORANIAN 8-4 Mahomed Yussuff 1
The Chief of Manavadar's MORGANATIQUE 7-7 (car. 7-9) Fitzroy 2
Mr. B. D. Pandole's BABY BOY 7-7 M. Jamshir 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's STRUGGS HILL 9-2 Osman 4

Did Not Run:—Satyr 9-0, Heatwave 9-0, Scion 8-9, Pompom 8-3.

Won by Neck, Shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 18-1|5secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 for places.

Favourite: Baby Boy.

Winner trained by J. Ruiz.

THE LAHORE PLATE Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Indian Horses. Starred in Class IV.

Sir Homi Mehta & Sir Jamshedji Duggan's VANITY FAIR 8-7 Selby 1
H. H. The Maharaja of Idar's QUICKSILVER 9-0 B. Rook 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's AMULET 8-13 W. Sibbritt 3
Mr. J. Thompson's ROCKAWAY 8-7 Brace 4

All Ran.

Won by 4 lengths, 1-1|2 length, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 29-3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite: Vanity Fair and Amulet.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE MEERUT PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class "A."

H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir's POMPEIAN 8-2 W. Sibbritt 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM-POM 9-7 E. Britt 2
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT 8-9 Evans 3
Mr. G. Subbarow's HUSN ARA 9-5 Brace 4

Did Not Run:—Boat Drill 8-4.

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 16-1|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 20 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite: Pompeian.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE Division 1. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000 Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Gemini's CLOCK WORK 8-0, Whiteside 1
Mr. T. G. Khattau's ANITA 8-6, Marrable 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's THE QUACK 7-12, R Bell 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL 8-0, Meekings 4

Did Not Run:—Dante 7-7.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths. 1-1|2 lengths, shorthead.

Time: 1 min. 17 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 267 for win, Rs. 46, Rs. 21 and Rs. 206 for places.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE REDCAR PLATE Division II. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC 8-11, Burn 1
Mr. Manton's FRED STEPHENS 9-0, Cook 2
The Chief of Manavadar's GUIDING QUEEN 8-5, Harding 3
Mr. Eve's HAREM 8-7, Brace 4

All Ran.

Won by 1 length, 1-1|4 length, neck.

Time: 1 min. 15-3|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 34 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 27 and Rs. 60 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randell.

THE REDCAR PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's GOLDEN BEAU 8-3, W. Sibbritt 1
Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN 8-3, Selby 2
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's DEVONIAN 8-0 (cd. 8-2), Brown 3
Mr. Manton's ALDERSHOT 8-5, Cook 4

Not Run: Advance 8-9, Dancing Comet 8-7 and Le Baron 8-2.

Won by head, 1 length, 1|2 length.

Time. 1 min. 14-4|5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 101 for win, Rs. 35, Rs. 18 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,350; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 8-12, Burn .. 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY 9-0, Cook 2
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 8-12, Brace .. 3
Mrs. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 7-9, Whiteside 4

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 47 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Hajl.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; Second Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's INFLATION 7-11, Selby 1
Messrs. S. Bagree and Edgar's SYNAGOGUE 8-0, Cook .. 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's PANNA PRINCE 7-11, Whiteside. 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's HIS LORDSHIP 8-4, B. Rook 4

Not Run: Titanium 8-4.

Tote paid Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 8-4, Evans 1
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-4, Cook 2
Mr. Sultan Chinoy's AL HAMIL 8-6, Md. Khan 3
Mr. Mohammad Lahori's BAHAR NEEL 7-9, B. McQuade 4

All Ran.

Tote paid Rs. 33 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 37 and Rs. 129 for places.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

City Fathers Come To Blows

Lathis Brandished In Nagpur Municipal Committee Meeting

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

Disorderly scenes were witnessed at a meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee to-day.

Utter confusion prevailed for more than half an hour. The Municipal Councillors, belonging to the rival groups exchanged blows, and even lathis were brandished in the air by some supporters of rival groups.

The President Mr. G. D. Dhavale, finding it impossible to conduct proceedings, declared the meeting adjourned.

The police arrived on the scene, and cleared the hall and dispersed the crowd of spectators.

To-day's meeting had been called to discuss the Kanhan Water Scheme. Trouble, however, started at the very outset, between rival groups.

About half a dozen are reported to have been injured, most of them slightly, in the 'melee' and one Sub-Inspector, while clearing the crowd, is reported to have been roughly handled.

Later a number of the Municipal Councillors met and adopted a resolution condoling the death of Kemal Ataturk.—A.P.

T. U. C. PRESIDENT IN BOMBAY

Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerji, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, arrived in Bombay from Wardha on Saturday morning.

Mr. Banerji, during his stay in Bombay for three days, will meet prominent Congress leaders and labour leaders with a view to bringing about, if possible, an amicable settlement on the Industrial Disputes Bill which has been passed by the Provincial Legislature.

State Congress Eliminated Communal Groups

Travancore Delegation Leader Refutes Allegations And Thanks Bombay For Her Sympathy And Solidarity

The Travancore State Congress Delegation to Wardha, now in the city, was honoured at a public meeting held at Nappoo Hall gardens on Saturday night under the auspices of the Travancore State People's Defence Committee (Bombay).

Donations and collections amounting to over Rs. 600 were handed over to Sjt. Pattam Thanu Pillai, the President of the T. S. C. at the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal.

Allegations of a wild character that the State Congress was a communal organisation and was an off-shoot of the debacle of the T. N. Q. Bank affairs current in the air were refuted by Sjt. Thanu Pillai at the meeting.

The Secretary of the 'Defence Committee' welcomed the distinguished visitors to the city.

Sjt. Thanu Pillai speaking at length said he was surprised to hear of attempts to discredit the freedom movement of Travancore in Bombay. Normally he would not consider replying to such baseless allegations.

The movement of Travancore was not singular in itself but was part of a general movement all over India in the States for Responsible Government.

Travancore was advanced politically and educationally and it was high time that it should aspire for a responsible status.

The fact that only one-third of these jailed in the movement were Christians gave the lie to propaganda that it was a Christian movement.

NO COMMUNALISM

Speaking on the conditions in Travancore, Mr. Pillai said that the evolution of the State Congress eliminated all communal groups and very little of communalism was existent then in Travancore and it would soon disappear altogether.

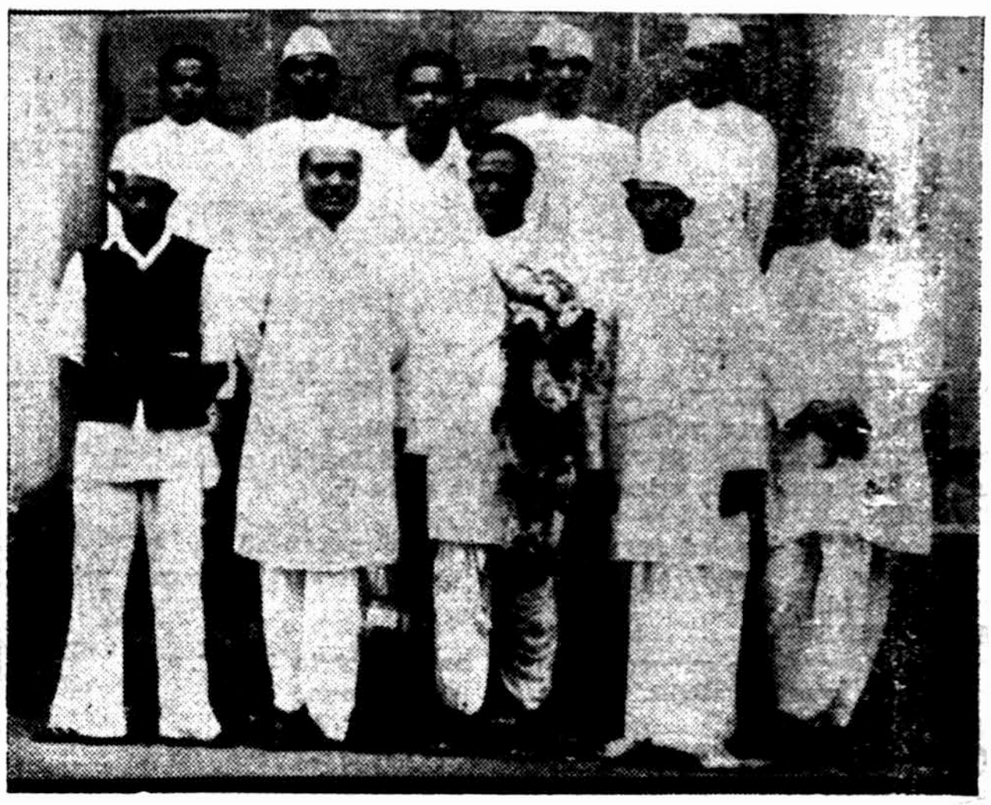
As for their movement it depended essentially on its own efforts in the State for its success but it needed their moral support.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal said that the people of States vainly expected all the while that the Princes would make a spontaneous gesture, being their own kith and kin.

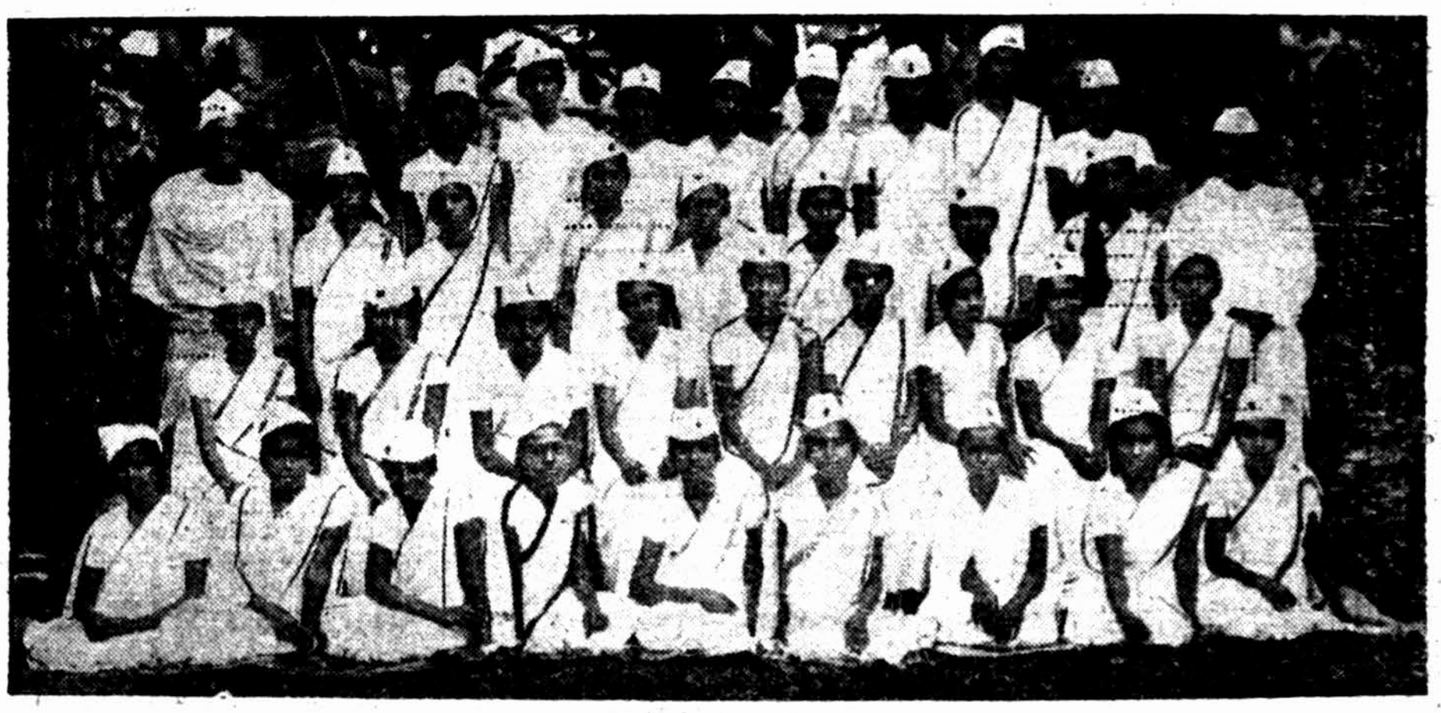
DONATIONS

The following donations were then handed over to Mr. Thanu Pillai by the President:—

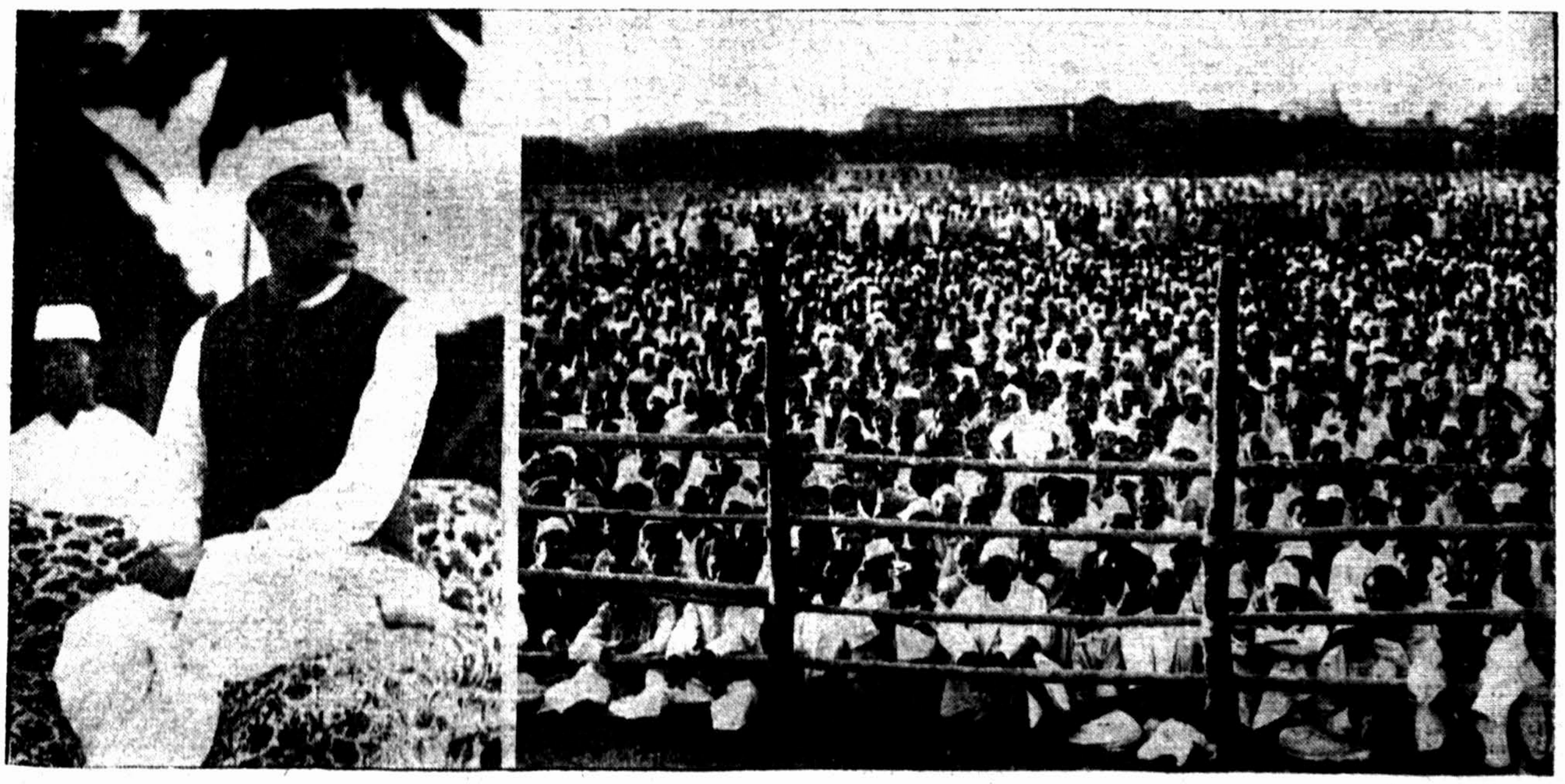
Bombay C. S. P.	Rs. 150 (from the anti-war and States collection on Armistice Day).
Worli Malayalee Association	Rs. 35
Anonymous	Rs. 50
Seth Jamnalal Bajaj	Rs. 51
Through Mr. N. D. Parekh	Rs. 50
Through Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimji	[illegible]
Through Dr. S. K. Vaidya	Rs. 25
Through Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Rs. 200



Mr. Balvantrai Mehta (centre) the Secretary of the A. I. States People's Conference and leader of the fourth batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay, left for Rajkot on Friday night. They were arrested yesterday.



Lady Volunteers of the Travancore State Congress at Kozhencherry, Travancore, who participated in the propaganda carrying the message of the State Congress to the people of Travancore.



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed a mammoth gathering at Azad Maidan Bombay, on Friday evening on the world situation. Photo at the left shows him just before he commenced his address.

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

Gold Firm: Small Support In Silver

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The cotton was quietly steady with traders generally holding off. After moderate advance on trade and foreign support, the demand slackened and prices suffered a setback.

BULLION

London gold ruled firm and the price advanced by 4d.

Owing to some support in Silver, Spot and Forward prices gained 1/16d.

EXCHANGES

The Cross Rate opened at 4.70.31 and eased to 4.70.06.

There was a slight improvement in Franc.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

New York, Nov 19

Previous closing	8.45
To-day's opening	8.47
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	8.42
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

Liverpool, Nov 19

Previous closing	4.85
To-day's opening	4.82
Difference	—03
To-day's closing	4.81
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938	Rs. 156-8
July August	Rs. 158-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 19

The New York cotton was quietly steady in the absence of fresh incentives with traders generally holding off, dullness of Liverpool also adversely affected prices.

The trading in March began at 8.47 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced moderately on trade buying and scattered foreign purchases with the general enquiry very much restricted. Subsequently, the demand slowed down with prices suffering setback and March closed at 8.42.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Nov 19

The trading in Broach April May, commenced at Rs. 156-8. The price, thereafter, improved to Rs. 157-6 but closed a shade lower at Rs. 157, when New York position was unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 19

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.67/8.65) 8.63/8.63
January (8.57/8.56) 8.53/8.53
March (8.50/8.50) 8.47/8.46

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 19

American January (4.82) 4.79
American March (4.85) 4.81
Egyptian January (7.79) 7.77
Egyptian March (7.72) 7.70

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, Nov 19

Indian Pekoe (9-10 3/4) 9-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4

JUTE

First Marks C I. F. Continent New Crop November December (£18 7/8 paid and buyers) £18 7/8 paid and sellers
Dundee November (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Lightning November (£21) £21

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York

Previous closing	4.70 1/4
To-day's opening	4.70 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.70

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov 19

Previous closing	4.70.43
To-day's opening	4.70.31
To-day's closing	4.70.06

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Nov 19

Previous closing	178.71
To-day's opening	178.71
To-day's closing	178.68

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 19

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.70.31 and then eased to 4.70.18 with subsequent movements very small.

Franc opened at 178.71 and moved down to 178.72 on lack of support with the rate otherwise continuing very steady.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16
Paris on Bombay (13.332) 13.341
New York on Bombay (35.19) 35.13
Berlin on Bombay (87 5/8) 87 5/8
London on Milan (89.65) 89.31
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/8) 0-8 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-7-7) £7-7-11
Silver (19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d.

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 buyers) 7 15/16 buyers and paid
Forward January March (8 1/16 paid and sellers) 8 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay November December (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£12 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata November (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal December (£9 7/8 sellers) £9 7/8 sellers

METALS

London, Nov 18

Tin (£214 1/4 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Easier) £214 buyers £214 1/2 sellers. Quiet.

Lead (£15 15/16 buyers £16 1/16 sellers. Barely steady) £16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Very steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£50 1/2 to £51 1/2) £50 1/8 to £51 1/8
Iron (112) 112

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 19

General Motors (dol 49 7/8) dol 49 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 1/8) dol 34 1/4
U S Common New Stock (dol 67) dol 66 3/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov 19

On the Money Market with dearer monetary conditions owing to some shortage of available lending capital, discount brokers took an opportunity for obtaining their supply of Treasury Bills on better terms. Consequently, Government had to concede on an average 3/4 per cent against 10/6 per cent last week.

Wall Street closed steady.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Nov 19

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay tonight:—

"Small Indian buying. American trade bought. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 19

Spot	(19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d+1/16
Forward	(19 1/2d.) 19 9/16d+1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 19

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-7-7) £7-7-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Nov 19

SILVER

Silver ready	51	4	0
Silver Magshar	51	3	0
Silver Posh	51	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	36	15	6
Gold Magshar	36	15	9
Gold Posh	37	0	0
Sovereign	23	11	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 19

Wheat January	3	13	6
Wheat May	3	1	6
Linseed May	4	13	6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 19

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 53 1/4d. The market was devoid of any activity with traders holding off and awaiting developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 18

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.64 1/2. The market showed moderate activity on scattered local enquiry influenced by reports of dryness from Kansas.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Nov 19

Liverpool wheat closing quotation for December is 53 3/8. The previous close was 53 3/4d.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Nov 19

3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed at Rs. 98-4-6 at 2 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

Bombay, Nov 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £91 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Wednesday, Nov. 9, £92 1/4
Thursday, Nov. 10, £92 1/4
Friday, November 11, £92 1/4
Monday, November 14, £92 1/4
Tuesday, November 15, £91 3/4
Wednesday, November 16, £91 3/4
Thursday, November 17, £91 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 19

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 1 per cent

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jutes Rule Easier

CALCUTTA, Nov 19

In share market, Jutes ruled slightly easier to-day, and the volume of business was somewhat restricted. In coals less activity was seen, but prices did not show much depreciation than their former level. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous, Indian Iron and Steel and speculative issues were a shade easier, and only limited business resulted in them. Government securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent G P 98/5.

Railways: Howrah Sheakhala 89 small lot; Sera Serajganj 102.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 4.

Coals: Aldih 5; Bengal 338/8; Burrakur 14/12; Dhemo Main 13/5; Equitable 36; Jainty Central 2; North Damuda 5/4; Ranee Gunje 34/4.

Jutes: Anglo India 385; Craig annas 10; Gourepore pref 134 ex div; Howrah 51/14; Kamarhatty 477; Kanknarrah 366 small lot; Kelvin 443/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/6; Consolidated Tin 7/7; Indian Copper 2/7; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/12 small lot; do pref 95; Benares Electric 13/4 ex div small lot; Indian Iron 32/5; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 52/12; Marshalls 1/15; Steel Corpn ord 9/7; Triton India Rubber ordy 16/5; Indian National Airways pref 10/4; Publicity Society 7 ex div; Rohtas Industries ord 26; Orient paper 8/1; India General Navigation ord 99/8; Carew and Co (new) 11/8; Raza 13/12.

Debentures: 4 per cent 1936/51 Empire Jute 102/8; 5 1/4 per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 102/2—A. P.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

46th Week (ended November 18th)—

1936	8,838,500
1937	13,689,900
1938	14,349,300

Total for 46 Weeks (1st January to date)—

1936	489,576,300
1937	576,874,600
1938	653,862,300

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Limited, for the fortnight ended 15th November 1938:—

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paidlup		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		75,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills Payable etc.		31,77,60,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments		6,57,50,000
		40,78,10,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other Authorised Securities	6,88,93,000
Loans on Government and other Authorised securities	5,57,42,000
Bills discounted	1,52,38,000
Lands and Buildings	1,18,72,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	5,14,85,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	20,45,80,000
	40,78,10,000

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Nov

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,089	39,303	39,352
Japan and China	5,480	220,442	51,851
Coast Ports		9,200	19,298
Up-country by Rail		69,399	82,059
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		16,831	589
Total	8,569	355,175	193,149

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 3 1/2d. to £7-7-7. London Paris Exchange rate was 18 points up and Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.70 1/4. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 7/8d. The market was featureless and business was restricted. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents. In the local market there was slightly better enquiry for silver which hardened prices while gold was steady.

GOLD

Ready	36	15	3
Magsar delivery	36	15	6
Magsar Tejimandi	0	4	3
Peah delivery	36	15	9
Peah Tejimandi	0	6	6

SILVER

Ready	51	4	0
Magsar delivery	51	4	0
Magsar Tejimandi	0	3	6
Peah delivery	51	2	6
Peah Tejimandi	1	0	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 18.

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	19 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 18.

Gold bars fine per oz £7-7-7

LONDON METALS

London, Nov. 18.

Copper	£44	10	0
Lead	£16	6	3
Spelter	£14	8	9
Tin	£214	15	0

LONDON SUGAR

London, Nov. 18.

December 5s. 9 1/4d

Cotton Market Closed

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The local market remained closed to-day.

Produce Markets Closed

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Local, wheat, linseed and seeds markets remained closed to-day.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

GIZA—	
Spot	8.24+2.
November	7.65+1
January	7.80+1
March	7.73—0.
May	7.69—0.
Giza No. 2.	
January	7.88+2
March	7.90+1.
May	7.88+2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.45—0
November	6.31+1
January	6.32+1.
March	6.33—0.
May	6.35+1
July	6.36+1.
October	6.22—1.
November	6.14—1

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Nov. 19.

November Opening	204.10
November closing	204.10

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Nov. 19.

February 53 70

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Dec. 74 Jan. 83 March 97 May 111 July 125 Oct. 129 at Cross Rate 4.70 1/4

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156/8—Liverpool May 1939 4.79 Rs. 52 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1939 158/8—Liverpool July 1939 4.76 Rs. 48 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1939 156/8—New York May 8.27 Rs. 39 at Cross Rate 4.70 1/4

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1939 158/8—New York July 8.07 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.70 1/4.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 17th Nov.	6,858
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	241,749
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	133,426
Increase	108,323

Further Small Decline In Steels

COTTON MILL SHARES BARELY STEADY

Associated Cements In Demand

BOMBAY: NOV. 19.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was again influenced by European political uncertainties and with increased selling pressure U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 2-1|4 and Anaconda Coppers closed dol. 1-3|8 down.

The local market was quiet, but there was a marked absence of selling pressure and scattered covering by recent sellers supported the market.

Operators seem to present an undecided attitude awaiting political developments in Europe and they refuse to commit either side. Thus price fluctuations were narrow.

It may be said that Bears believe for lower prices on political reasons, but Bulls rely on industrial outlook, which indicates improvement.

The market sentiment is disturbed, but the fundamental situation does not favour any material decline in prices. Political developments are having temporary effect on the course of values of shares, but these cannot be relied too strongly.

The market looks fluctuating irregularly for some time and with the completion of long liquidation, there will be more resistance as short sales is risky when read in conjunction with industrial situation. However, it is the short interest which helps the rise and if there be any accumulation, prices will flare up as there will be no realising sales on an upward move.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,460 and advanced to Rs. 1,480. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,472, but soon improved to Rs. 1,485 on covering when renewed selling appeared and prices steadied at Rs. 1,477-8.

Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with a scattered buying, while Associated Cements were better with improved demand.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

100	Ahmd. Advance	426	4
200	BOMBAY DYEING	888	12
100	CENTURY	258	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	244	8
100	COLABA	150	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	325	0
1.	E D Sassoon	0	5 9
100	Finlay	117	8
100	GOKAK	156	8
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	55	0
100	Khatau	117	8
100	KOHINOOR	264	0
150	Laxmi	523	12
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	136	0
250	Model	47	8
50	MYSORE	89	0
200	NEW GREAT	236	8
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	73	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,200	0
50	SIMPLEX	81	4
100	SWADESHI	225	0
100	Swan	101	4
500	Vishnu	1225	0
1,000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	112	12
25-50	Central	30	1
500	Imperial	1,576	4
125-500	Imp. Conty.	385	0
50-100	India	146	12
100	Reserve Bank	115	8
5	Unions	5	11

CEMENTS

100	Associated	112	8

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire	696	4
15-100	Jupitor	13	4
20	Mercantile	52	4
15-100	New India	38	2
200	Oriental	4325	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	1

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	139	6
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1445	0
10	Ajmer	12	2
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	Bombay Tram	123	8
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karaeni	185	0
100	Poona	165	0
100	Surat	168	12
100	TATA HYDRO	157	8
1,000	TATA POWER	1330	0

RAILWAYS

100	Ahmedabad Prantij	940	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dn Baramati	103	4
100	Gujarat	100	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	4
100	Pachora Jamner	97	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	726	4

MINING

9	Burma Corp.	6	6
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	7

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Bombay Dyeing (887/8) 883 888 886 890 888
Century (260) 260 258 261 255 258
Central India (243/8) 242 244 243 244
Kohinoor (264/8) 264 263 264/8
New Great (235) 234 235 236
Simplex (81) 81/8 81
Swadeshi (224) 223/8 224 225
Associated Cement (110/12) 110/8 110/4 112/8 112/4 112/8
Andhra (1445) 1447 1445
Tram. Ord. (123/12) 123/12
Tata Hydro (157) 157
Tata Power (1327/8) 1325 1327 1326 1332 1333 1330
T. Steel Dfd. (1487/8) 1460 1465 1470 1467 1480 1470 1482 1477 1480
T. Steel Ord. (309) 307 308 307 309 308/8 309
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (160) 160/12 160/4
Bellapur (184/8) 183/8 184 185/8 185
B. Steam (224) 223 223/8
B. Burma (533/12) 526 533 530 533 531 532 533

10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	6
10	Shivrajpur	51	8
76	TATA STEEL DFDS.	1480	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	309	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	323	0
60	BELAPUR SUGAR	185	0
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	840	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	223	0
125	B BURMA	533	12
50	Bombay Conty.	186	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-9-6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	82	8
100	I. BLEACHING	126	0
50	Invest. Trust	41	8
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	385	10
100	Port Canning	74	12
30	Premier Con. Xd	65	4
15	Scindia	20	1
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	42	8

PREFERENCE

5 1/2	Amalgmad (T F.)	106	0
7 p.c	Andhra Valley	1,492	8
6 p.c.	Bombay Steam XD	283	12
5 p.c.	Bombay Tram (T.F.)	72	8
5 p.c.	Central India (T.F.)	575	0
6¼ p.c.	Prem. Const 1st.	108	0
6-1/4 p.c.	Prem. Const. 2nd	97	0
7 p.c	Tata Hydro	150	10
7½ p.c	Tata Power	1,589	12
6 p.c	Tata Steel 1st	2/6	0
7½ p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	160	4
7 p.c	Vishnu	717	8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4 p.c	Andhra Valley	102	8
6 p.c	Andhra Valley	107	12
4 p.c	Bombay Telephone	52	12
7 p.c.	Sholapur	80	8
6 p.c.	Tata Hydro.	108	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

Sterling Purchases

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 18th November 1938, amounted to £200,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 19.

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash)	98/6	
2 3/4	per cent 1940/52 Loan	99/10	
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan	111/12	
3	per cent 1941 Bonds	102/14	
3	per cent 1963/65	98/2	
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50	105/6	
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds	108/6	
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/4	
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan	118/4	
5	per cent U P Bonds	98	
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan	102/4	
5	per cent 1948/43 Loan	106/2	

TAX FREES

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/11	
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8	
5	per cent 1955 Mysore	124	

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4	per cent 1974 B P T	110/4	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	109/8	
4	per cent 1974 M Deb	118	
5	per cent 1954 M Deb	130	

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 19.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to March 1/6 1/16 April/October

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 286 1/4
Bank's buying T T 283 1/2
Bank's buying D D 283

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,314
Bank's buying T T 1,348

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 78
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 64

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47 3/8

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/8

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.70.12 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 19th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 31/32 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 1/16 19th inst.
Java/London 8.64 19th inst
London/Paris 178.71 18th inst.
London/Belgium 27.82 1/2 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.82 1/4 18th inst
London/Berlin 11.74 1/4 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.41 1/2 18th inst.
London/New York 4.70.43 18th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.65 3/4 18th inst.
London/Italy 89.56 18th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Slightly Steadier.
Gold £7-7-10 1/2 17th inst
Gold £7-7-7 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/2 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 17/32 to 9/16 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4-1 per cent 18th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 18

Call Loan London	1/2	
3 per cent	77	3/4
3 1/2 per cent	91	3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101	3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115	
5 per cent 1942/47	107	3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98	3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	72	
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99	3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	109	1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	49/4	1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Nov. 18.

January	2.08.
March	2.08.
May	2.12.
July	2.16.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Birth Control

By N. J.

I must confess to a feeling of sheer amazement as I read the debate in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the resolution moved by Mr. P. J. Roham requesting Government to carry an intensive propaganda in favour of birth-control among the masses and to provide adequate facilities for the practice of birth-control. It was generally believed that this resolution would be passed by the Assembly as a matter of course. Of course some opposition was anticipated from conservative and orthodox persons on the usual grounds. But I for one never expected those persons to sit on the Congress side—let alone the Treasury Benches. National radicals are often social conservatives, but Congressmen have belied this dictum. They have proved themselves as keenly interested in social progress as in national advancement. They have fought as resolutely against the inequities of our own orthodoxy as against the injustices of an alien rule. They have braved the wrath of their own kith and kin as cheerfully in their vindication of social justice as they have done the oppression of our foreign masters in their vindication of our birthright of freedom. In brief they have championed the cause of progress and reform in all the spheres of life and proved themselves real radicals.

* * * *

NOT PROGRESSIVE

The more is the pity, therefore, that the Congress Government of Bombay should adopt such a hide-bound attitude in the matter of birth-control. Individual members of the Ministry may, of course, hold their own opinions. But what surprises one most is that the Congress Cabinet of the presidency as such should frown upon the principle and practice of birth control in this manner. It came almost something like a shock to many of us. It is Bombay's proud boast that it is the foremost province in India. And here it is proving itself backward even to some Indian States—it is well-known, of course, that Mysore has long since given a lead in this respect to the rest of the country. We are yet to know that the dire demoralisation and what not, threatened by the opponents of birth-control has already overtaken Mysore. The proposition moved by Mr. Roham was in the first place not at all revolutionary; the amendment moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta made it more innocuous still. And yet both the original resolution and the amendment were opposed and defeated by 49 votes to 10 and 42 votes to 11 respectively. I simply refuse to believe that in a house of 175 there were less than a dozen supporters of birth-control; it only reveals the apathy of its advocates. And one really wishes that Government should not have made it a party question at all and allowed a free vote on this question. As it is, I make bold to assert that the verdict of the Assembly does not represent the enlightened opinion in the presidency.

* * * *

LAST STRAW

I perused the proceedings of that debate in the Assembly with a good deal of interest and attention. Neither the supporters of the resolution nor its opponents had anything new to say upon the subject. And, indeed, there is nothing new left to say! You are either for it or prefer to remain against it. The same old theories and arguments were trotted forth by the objectors of birth-control—theories and arguments which have been rebutted time and again. The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai adopted a high moral attitude and expatiated on the virtues of self-control. The protagonists of birth-control have never denied those virtues. Artificial means of control are not obviously for super-men but only for those cast in a weaker mould—as most of us are. Self-control is no doubt desirable but by itself it cannot solve the problem. The Hon. Dr. Gilder, on the other hand, went to the length of denying that we have a surfeit of population at all. He observed that production in India had kept ahead of population for the last thirty years—a theory which would give a shudder to many an economist! He reminded the House that Napoleon was an eleventh child—ignoring the legion of other eleventh, or tenth or even fifth children who have proved the last straw on the parental camel's back.

* * * *

PREJUDICE

It is futile, however, to refute or even to refer to all those arguments. The greatest enemy of birth-control is prejudice—religious, moral and even professional. And to prejudice is allied hypocrisy in many cases. In spite of all this prejudice and even in spite of the legal ban existing in many countries, birth-control has been going from strength to strength. The manufacturers of contraceptives very cleverly camouflage their advertisements and their wares are broadcast through even the most orthodox publications. The tongue-in-cheek formulae of euphemism adopted by the advertisers serves, firstly to protect them from the long arm of the law; secondly by not calling a spade a spade they can be said to be safeguarding the modesty, and presumably the morality of their readers, and, thirdly and finally, they are thereby successful in catering to the needs of the public—which after all is what matters most. One of the most unfortunate results of the present position is the encouragement it gives to dishonest dealers to market cheap spurious and at times positively harmful drugs and appliances. That is indeed the chief reason why the Government must interest itself in this question, apart from the fact whether it approves or disapproves of the underlying principle.

* * * *

NOTABLE FACTS

In conclusion one must note here the very interesting fact that birth-control is strictly taboo in all totalitarian States. Germany, Italy, Russia—all are out to increase their population by all possible and impossible means, and severely frown upon the limitation of families. "Babies, more Babies" has become a national gospel there.

It is only in the democracies that the birth-control movement is allowed to flourish, or is at least tolerated. This contrast is very revealing indeed and conveys its own moral.

Gandhiji photographed while coming out from the bungalow of Major Sir Ahmed Nawaz Khan, M.L.A., (Central), Nawab of Deva, whose guest he was during his two days' stay at Dera Ismail Khan.

Devyani—A pose from the dance-drama "Devyani" staged by Pupils' Own School (Ville Parle) on the 18th inst. at the Capitol

A pen-and-ink sketch of Syt. Y. K. Shukla, well-known artist of Bombay, who sailed for Italy last week for study of European art, by a fellow-artist, Mr. P. N. Kallianpur.

Mr. [illegible] Parikh, the well-known Bullion and Cotton Merchant and Shroff, who led a batch of volunteers to Rajkot on Wednesday for participating in the Satyagraha there. Mr. Parikh is the President of the Kathiawar Praja Mandal and the Treasurer of the All-India States' People's Conference.

CHATFIELD COMMITTEE

Scope Of Inquiry: Sixty Witnesses To Be Examined

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

An authoritative elucidation available here of the Chatfield Committee's scope of work indicates that though it is not in any way a political committee, it will nevertheless endeavour to obtain some idea of the political background, which lies behind the problem of defence; but while the members will not neglect any opportunity of informing themselves on this head, it would be outside their province to examine or discuss the political aspects of any proposals put before them. The Committee can only consider the technical and financial merits of such proposals in their relation to the general conceptions, which they hope to formulate in consultation with expert opinion.

A large part of the Committee's work will naturally have to be done at Delhi, where are the Government headquarters and the authorities from whom they must obtain guidance.

SIXTY WITNESSES

A list has been made of about sixty witnesses to appear before them, competent to speak on various matters such as mechanization, the problems of the North West Frontier, internal security, the Indian Navy and needless to say, finance.

The Committee will, of course, not spend all their time in Delhi. They have already covered Bombay, where during the short time at their disposal they visited the dockyard and saw the sailors of the R.I.N. being trained and were impressed by their smartness and keenness.

VISIT TO FRONTIER

At the end of next week the Committee hope to go up to the Frontier and there try to get a first-hand experience of the situation.

They will then visit Calcutta before Christmas and study on the spot those aspects of Indian defence, which are related to a great port and industrial centre.

In order to be able to present their report to the Imperial Government early in the new year, the Committee should complete hearing of the vast majority of the witnesses by Christmas.—A.P.

Walk-out By Congress Members Of Thana Municipality

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA (By Mail)

The adjourned meeting of Thana Municipality was held on October 15. There were 20 items for discussion on the agenda.

When the question of the election of two nominees of the Municipality for filing nomination papers for the triennial election to the Thana School Board came for consideration, Mr. C. T. Ranadive, leader of the Congress party raised a point of order that votes be taken by ballot and that each councillor be allowed to give two votes. The President did not agree to the suggestion.

As a mark of protest against this decision of the President, the Congress party staged a walk-out.

NEW DELHI.—The Punjab Premier, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, gave evidence before the Chatfield Committee on Indian Defence this morning. Other witnesses examined were Sir Ziauddin Ahmed and Capt Shermohamed Khan, whose evidences were recorded before lunch.

Jewish Property For Labour Front

MUNICH, Nov. 18.

According to usually reliable circles Jewish owners of houses were summoned before the Labour Front at Nuremberg and persuaded to sign a document turning their property over to the Labour Front, the transaction being carried out at taxation value of the houses concerned out of which the Labour Front kept 90 per cent. and the Jewish owners ten per cent.

It is stated that Jewish house owners were kept in office from about 10 p.m. until 5 a.m. the next morning and most of them signed the necessary document.

GERMAN PRESS ON TRADE AGREEMENT

"The Nachtausgabe" commenting on the Anglo-American trade pact says:—"The Jewish agitation against Germany has been a very opportune help for those in Washington who wanted to overcome last minute difficulties in negotiations with Britain and Canada.

The "Allgemeine Zeitung" says "our sole interest is that international trade, which is in the claws of politics, should become healthy again."—Reuter.

SURRENDER PROPERTY OR GO TO JAIL

BERLIN, Nov. 19.

The newspaper "Angriff" foreshadows a final settlement of the housing problem "so far as the Jews are concerned" through a decree which is being prepared by the Minister of Justice and alleges that the Jews, despite great housing shortage, are profiteering at the expense of tenants.

According to reports from usually reliable circles Jewish property owners are being required to sign under a threat of immediate imprisonment, documents surrendering all control over management of their property.—Reuter.

Aryan Jailed For Plundering Jewish Shop

MUNICH Nov. 18.

A 21 year old Aryan was sentenced to twenty months' imprisonment by the Nuremberg Court for plundering a Jewish shop during the disorders. The Public Prosecutor described the man as "A hyena of the battlefield."—Reuter.

Great Disappointment To German Trade

BERLIN, Nov. 18.

The Anglo-American Trade treaty is regarded as a great disappointment by German trade and commerce

It appears to have had a detriment effect on the Berlin Bourse and despite favourable trade and industrial reports, weakness continued to the close. Buyers were conspicuously absent and quotations recorded fall upto four points.—Reuter.

OTHER COUNTRIES TO FOLLOW ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

State department officials are hopeful that the Anglo-American and the Canadian-American Treaties will encourage Argentine, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand to negotiate similar treaties

Exploratory discussions have already been held with all four countries and the outlook for a treaty with Australia is believed to be good.—Reuter.

"SCIENCE IN THE ARMY"

War Secretary Opens Exhibition

LONDON, Nov. 19

The Secretary for War opened the exhibition at Science Museum at South Kensington to-day arranged under the title "Science In the Army." Mr. Hore-Belisha said that they no longer measures power and prowess of military forces by counting heads. They measured these by the effectiveness of weapons, the forces were trained to use, and by the competence of the organisation feeding them, clothing them, moving them and keeping them in health and sustenance.

The Army would spend £3,000,000 this year on scientific research development, testing design and inspection. The War Minister referee to the recent creation of the post of the Director of Scientific Research at the War Office whose function would be to co-ordinate all research activities of the department and receive suggestions and examine inventions with sympathy and understanding.—B.O.W.

EMERGENCY EVACUATION

Health Ministry's Plan

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Following Government's decision taken last week-end to charge the Ministry of Health with the duty of planning and operating the scheme for evacuation in an emergency of those large congested areas which might suffer most from air bombardment, the Minister of Health is loosing no time in making contact with local authorities and women's organisations on which practical work would devolve.

The associations of local authorities have already been consulted by the Ministry informally and next week Sir John Henderson Earl De La Warr and Mr. Elliot will meet the representatives of local authorities themselves. Yesterday the Health Minister addressed a special meeting of the Advisory Council of the Women's Voluntary Services for air-raid precautions and asked for their co-operation which he was at once assured by the President, Lady Reading, would be forthcoming.—B.O.W.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FELICITATIONS

Trade Agreement Ushers New Era

LONDON, Nov. 18.

On the signing of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement telegrams have been exchanged between Lord Halifax and Mr. Cordell Hull.

The Foreign Secretary instructed His Majesty's Ambassador in Washington to hand the following message to the Secretary of State: "please assure the Secretary of state of my great personal satisfaction over the success of the negotiation. I am very hopeful that the Agreement will be welcomed not only as the first step towards the extension of trade through the reduction of tariff barriers, but also as a signal example of what can be achieved when two Governments are animated by mutual goodwill and determination to overcome difficulties. Mr. Hull's personal contribution to the happy results of our labours has been most valuable."

HULL'S REPLY..

Mr. Cordell Hull replied as follows "I fully share the gratification which you express over the successful result of our efforts and I am deeply appreciative of the spirit of goodwill and understanding displayed during the whole perod of our negotiations. I am sure the Agreement will prove mutually beneficial to both our countries and I am hopeful it may be an important step towards the restoration of world trade."—B. O. W.

STUDENTS' DANCE-DRAMA

Pupils' Own School Scores A Success

Quite a full and appreciative house watched the presentation of "Devayani" a mythological dance-drama by the youthful artistes of the Pupils' Own School at the Capitol Theatre on Friday evening. Miss Indira Nehru seemed to be a very interested spectator and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, too, was present for a few minutes.

"Devayani" is based on one of the most charming Hindu legends and the Pupils' Own School rendered it in a novel form. It was no doubt an ambitious production but considering all the limitations it was quite a successful attempt. Credit goes as much to the producer as to the young artistes themselves. The latter gave quite an excellent account of themselves inspite of the difficulties and intricacies of the technique. It was really a revelation to many to see the sense of balance and rhythm displayed by the juvenile actors. The settings were simple but effective, while the costumes were lavish without being gaudy.

All lovers of art will pay a tribute to the People's Own School for their successful venture.

WHEN LAND REVENUE WILL BE SUSPENDED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Land revenue is suspended and resuspended according to the rules in consideration of the average valuation of crops in a village. Though all suspensions are discretionary, normally nail the assessment is suspended if the crop is over four annas and under six annas in value and the whole assessment if the crop is four annas or less in value. If there are suspended arrears of a previous year, then, if the crop is 8 annas but under 11 annas in value, an extra half assessment may be recovered and if the crop is 11 annas or over a whole extra assessment may be recovered. The normal crop or average of satisfactory seasons is reckoned as 12 annas, so that a six-anna crop is half a good average crop.

The annewari of crops has therefore to be made in two classes of cases.

First, when there is doubt whether the season is below six annas, and

Secondly, if there are suspended arrears of previous years, when there is doubt whether the season below 8 or 11 annas as the case may be.

The village is the unit for purposes of annewari. In estimating the average annewari of a village, the yield and area of each crop is taken into account.

Complaints against mamlatdar's provisional annewari should be made to the mamlatdar and those against the mamlatdar's final annewari to the Prant Officer.

Last year many persons made complaints direct to Government about annewaris after the crops had been cut without having made any previous complaint to the Mamlatdar or Prant Officer or Collector. In future, complaints about annewaris will not be considered by Government unless an appeal has previously been made to the Prant Officer or Collector against the final annewari of the Mamlatdar

The Call To Think

Duty Of Muslims In Bombay Seriously To Consider How Their Charitable Trusts Are Managed At Present

By MOINUDDIN HARRIS

"If I were asked what is the greatest need of Muslims at present, my answer would be 'a bit of serious thinking". A survey of our activities in various fields of life would reveal the disappointing fact that we have been doing things without any plan, that there is no thinking behind what we do and that we have developed a sort of habit for doing things without waiting to think what would be the likely result of our activity. And how strange it is that inspite of all this we happen to possess a religion which enjoins "Thinking" as a religious duty."

I have quoted above the words of one whose name I am not at liberty to disclose, but I may tell the reader that they are the words of a person who has done a good deal of thinking himself and who has devoted his whole life to the service of Indians in general and Muslims in particular.

Early in this month of Ramadan, I happened to be with him. We were busy shopping in a thickly populated Muslim quarter of the city. A little before sunset we happened to be in a place surrounded by magnificent mosques on all sides. We were in search of a well printed copy of the Quran, just then from one of the tall minarets the Muezzin gave the call for prayers: "Allaho Akbar" (God is great)—Hayya Alas-Salat (Come to prayers)—Hayya Alal Falah (Come towards good deeds) and so forth. We saw hundreds of Muslims wending their way to different mosques, and soon we found ourselves too in a spacious mosque in the midst of a big gathering.

The words I have quoted above were fresh in my mind. Curiously enough, in the course of the few verses that the Imam recited in the congregational prayers, the Quaranic injunction calling upon Muslims "to think" occurred twice. The prayers were soon over but I was still thinking of the striking coincidence.

Message Of Quoran

"Think"—that is the message of the holy Quran. It tells its reader repeatedly that it is a book meant "for those who think" (Le Qaumin Yatafakkaroon). This injunction, the call to think, to look around, to see things for one self occurs in the Quran more often than any other. And so I began to think.

It did not require my going on an excursion to do the thinking. I had only to look round the very place. I thought of the affairs of the very mosque whose portals I was just then leaving. It was a magnificent structure hardly equalled by any other place of worship in this great city. The big central hall was covered with costly carpets, the ceiling above was fitted with brilliant electric lights and, perhaps, fans more costly than the carpets, below. But the thought came to my mind that behind all this pomp and glory—to be frank, quite needless and rather out of place in a house of God—lay a tragic tale. For, I knew that the annual income from the properties owned by the Trust reached the big figure of Rs. 2,00,000 and I also knew that the usual annual expenditure with all sorts of allowances for a bit of misplaced generosity did not go beyond half that figure. Thus there was, or ought to be, a balance of about Rs. 100,000 every year from this one mosque alone which could be used for many a beneficent activity for Bombay Muslims. And a little mental calculation, even while I was engaged in a talk could tell me that such balances or surpluses from the hundred and odd Muslim charitable trusts in the city of Bombay alone, would run into such a big amount every year that if all that money was properly utilised it would be possible to solve without much difficulty the many problems facing the Muslims, which remain unsolved for want of funds.

But, in the very next moment I was reminded of the horrible truth that doing of this seemingly easy thing would require Herculean effort, for who does not know that not a few of the Muslim charitable trusts are mismanaged? Here, also I had not to go far away to seek an illustration. I was reminded of the fact that the management of the very trust to which I have referred above was far from satisfactory. I knew that it was so bad that instead of expanding their activities the Trustees some years back closed down even the small boarding house that they were conducting. Again, I was reminded of the endless litigation in which these gentlemen, supposed to be the representatives of a particular Muslim Jamat in the city, have been indulging for a long time and the heavy costs of that litigation which are paid out of the Wakf income. And then I wished these people had a little imagination, and thought of the grievous consequences of their deeds before they plunged into them, how different would be the state of affairs if they did only "a little bit of serious thinking.

I have taken this only as a typical example of how things are being done. Not that there are not well managed trusts. But if they are subjected to a searching scrutiny we may find that in their case also there is much to be desired. And this state of affairs has been going on not for years, but now at least for a good few decades. Can it be tolerated by any community unless it had ceased to think?

If only these people entrusted with the administration of properties and estates yielding large incomes every year devoted a little more attention and care to their duties, if they did "a little bit of thinking", if they did not act like people without any imagination, but did things according to some plan, keeping in mind the many needs of the community they are expected to serve, I am sure most of the problems facing us would be solved without much difficulty. To illustrate the point further, let us take only one of the major needs of the Muslim community and see how it can be solved, through a proper administration of these Trusts.

Housing Problem

To my mind one of the greatest needs of Bombay Muslims is the problem of housing. This problem faces every community in the city. For, there are few houses in this commercial city which can really add to the health and happiness of those who live in them. The great majority of houses are blocks or chawls which do not provide even ordinary facilities required by human beings, with the result that those who reside in they pay heavily by way of the deterioration in health, and the consequent high rate of mortality. True, that it is mainly the responsibility of the Government and the city Municipality to solve this difficult problem, but that does not mean that those who can help the solution on a scale however moderate, should not do so. We have before us in this respect the fine example of a sister community—the Parsis. With a proper administration of their huge trusts they have satisfactorily solved this problem so far as their community is concerned. Why can not we do the same?

So far as conditions are concerned, I think we can do it with greater ease. As it is the major portion of the moneys of our charitable trusts is invested in landed property. It is partly due to our aversion to accept even Bank interest. Perhaps, it gives a better return also. However, the fact remains that we have most of our money locked up in houses and buildings spread all over the city but since all this has been done without any plan or even ordinary thinking, the result has been that although we own hundreds of houses it is not possible for a poor or a middle class Muslim to get a decent house in the city, even if he is prepared to pay a little more than what a similarly circumstanced Parsi fellow citizen pays and gets for his payment.

I really fail to understand why it should not be possible for some one of our big trusts like the Juma Musjid Trust, or the Botawala charities or the Dawood Fazalbhoy Trust to try the experiment. If some one trust does not feel itself competent to undertake the venture, surely a few of them can combine and prepare a scheme which can be put through. This is not the place to go into details of such a scheme, but I am sure it would be possible to think out of a scheme which will guarantee to the Trust or Trusts concerned the same percentage of income that they are drawing at present from their investments and at the same time help to solve at least to some extent this great problem facing our community. I am sure if some one made a start the experiment would succeed and pave the way for others to follow. May I appeal to the Trustees of some of the big Muslim Trusts to give a little thought to this question on this auspicious occasion of the Ramadan I'd.

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Sports Jottings

From Here — — And There

Growing Interest In The Pentangular

(By J. C. MAITRA)

SINCE I wrote last week things are moving at a fast pace in connection with the ensuing Pentangular Cricket Tournament. On Wednesday next will commence the great festival of Bombay at the Brabourne Stadium. The Parsis and the Europeans are the rivals in the opening match of the Tournament. The former have already selected their team which is as follows:—

B. K. Kalapesi (Captain). K R. Meherhomji, R. J. D. Jamsetji, F. K. Nariman. D. R. Havewalla. S. H. M. Colah. N. F. Canteenwalla, S. M. Palsetia, E. B. Aibana. J. B. Khote and Minoo Patel.

In the reserve there are K. K. Tarapore, and P. M. Katelli.

DECADENCE OF PARSI CRICKET

As will be seen, the Parsis have selected a new Captain in the veteran Kalapesi. The absence of Homi Vajifdar who has so diligently and faithfully led the Parsis in the Quadrangular and the Pentangular during the last few years. though without success. will be regretted by all. He carried the burden of his side always more than anybody else—in every department of the game. On many an occasion he saved his side from utter disaster, as much as he helped them to reach the cherished goal. If he failed to lead his side to victory during the last few years. it was no fault of his own. The weakness lay in the composition and material of his team. It was due to the lack of cricket wealth in the community which seems to have greatly deteriorated during recent years. Perhaps they need more cultivation and better care to bring them up to a higher level as in the days of yore.

VAJIFDAR'S GLORIOUS SERVICES

Vajifdar stood down from the captaincy and the team of his own accord. He must have done so with a severe wrench of his heart. That he could not help to win the Championship for his community once again before he retired from the field must have been exceedingly disappointing to him—keen and zealous as he is to safeguard the honour and prestige of his community. Unfortunately that is the lot of most people in this world! But Vajifdar has every reason to be satisfied with the glorious contribution he has made for nearly a quarter of a century, not only to his own community but to Indian Cricket as a whole. I hope he will still continue to lend his services to Indian Cricket, if not by active play, at least with his wide experience and mature wisdom.

KALAPESI'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Parsi selectors have now laid their trust on Kalapesi for the skippership. There was a mild agitation in the Parsi press for his selection and I believe the choice has given satisfaction in that quarter. Kalapesi has no easy task before him. The resources at his disposal are by no means alluring. At best it can be called a mediocre side. Batting appears to be particularly weak. None of the persons chosen can be hailed as a batsman of the first rank. The bowling has some variety and sting but without the deadliness of a real fast trundler. The fate of the side chiefly depends on the way the Captain handles his attacking stock and the support the field gives him in holding catches and stopping runs. In Meherhomji, he has a wicket-keeper far above the average and he should be able to render excellent services to his team. In short Kalapesi has a difficult task before him. But I should not be too pessimistic about the result. With perfect team-work things can be achieved which an apparently stronger team cannot do.

EHROPEAN DEFECTIONS

Without the composition of the European side before me, I cannot say what their prospects are against the Parsis. All reports go to show that most of those upcountry players, like T. C. Longfield, their Captain, P. N. Miller, A. G. Skinner, P. I. Vander Gucht and Bradshaw who rendered them yeoman services during the last few years, are unable to make the journey to Bombay. R. G. Hopkins, for many years the backbone of European cricket in Bombay, is now in Calcutta and has expressed his inability to assist his community. Undoubtedly these defections will affect the strength of the Europeans considerably. But hopes have been whipped up by the rumours that several new comers would add to their strength.

SOME NEW-COMERS.

Mention has been made of Lieuts. R. E. Osborne-Smith and R. F. H. Philpot Brookes of the Northamptonshire Regiment, now stationed at Dinapore, C. T. Orton of the Royal Warwicks. now at Fyzabad, and C. E. Inden of Calcutta Osborne-Smith is a fast medium bowler who playing for the Army captured 4 Australian wickets for 64 runs last season. Philpot-Brookes is a reliable bat and an excellent cover point. In Orton they will have a left-arm slow-bowler and in Inder an opening bat and change bowler of a fairly high order. For the remaining members they will have to depend on their local talents, unless some more invitations are accepted by up-country players.

MURRAY AS CAPTAIN.

H. L. Murray, the Bombay Gymkhana left-arm slow-medium bowler, will lead the European team. Although the selection of a bowler as Captain is generally discountenanced Murray is expected to fill the position with success. R. C. Summerhayes. R. C. Mushet, R. F. Moss, B. R. T. Greer and D. Murray are in the running for positions in the team and K. S. H. Wilson will keep the wickets for them. On the whole, it may turn out to be a fairly balanced combination.

NAYUDU ANSWERS CRITICS.

The Hindus have not selected their team as yet and are not likely to do so till the end of the weak. Most of their probable players are now in Bombay and their forms are being tested in representative matches. The outstanding performance of the week was that of Major C. K. Nayudu. Playing for the C. C. I. against Dr. Kanga's XI. at the Brabourne Stadium last Sunday, he captured six wickets for 42 runs and scored a magnificent century and retired. The excellence of his feats with the ball and the bat may be gauged from the fact that the wickets, he bagged were of those players who are now figuring in the Parsi Pentangular Team and the runs he scored were from the bowling of that Australian Wizard, Clanrie Grimmett and Dady Havewalla. Four glorious sixes and six fours came from his bat. If after this anybody has the hardihood to say that Nayudu is not worth his place in the Hindu team. I must declare that he does not know what he is talking about. It now looks certain however that "C. K." will be invited to lead the Hindu team.

Several up country players are now playing in the trial matches. Deepchand from Karachi, Roshan Lal and Prithvi Raj from Lahore, Nimbalkar from Baroda, K. Bose from Calcutta, Bhagwandas from Ahmedabad are in the Hindu list. As they are all playing at the moment of my writing it will not be fair on my part to judge them prematurely.

Similarly the Muslims have invited Abdul Latif from Lahore, Baluch and Chippa from Ahmedabad for trial. Syed Wazir Ali their Captain-elect, and Mushtaq Ali have already come. By the time this article appears in print most of their players are likely to reach this city. As they are to play in the third match their team is not likely to be selected till next week. The news of the inability of Mahomed Nissar, their express bowler, to make the tap, has caused a good deal of disappointment in the local Muslim circles. Still they are expected to put up a formidable side to meet the winners of the Parsi-European match in the semi-finals.

The Rest also has had their share of disappointment, in that the two Ceylonese Stars, de Saram and Jayawickram, who gave such a brilliant exhibition of batting last year are unable to play. In their stead George Pereira, a good bowler and Pat McCarthy, a fine batsman, both from Ceylon have consented to assist them. Hazare from Indore is already here. It remains to be seen what sort of a combination they are able to put up against the Hindus in the second match of the Tournament. Only a super-optimist can expect them to defeat the Hindus in any case.

MAZDAZNAN

(Continued From Page 61)

principles of "Asha" (Righteousness).

For the Indians and the Parsi Zarathushtrians in particular some three decades ago our revered Master sent two eminent preachers of Mazda's Love. They were Dr. Anton Daryaha and Dr. Haferland. Their words had their salutary influence which re-elected during the current year in the sonorous speeches of our dear Mazdaznan mothers, Mother Superior Gloria (Mrs. Clarence Gasque) and Mother Ashoi (Mrs. Georgia Gault). The organising and advisory voice that controls this gigantic movement is at present presided over by the Elector Emanuel O. Bachmann at the Temple centre, 1159, South Norton Avenue, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

In the account with the world's progress, the credit items of Mazdaznan are as stated above, and if the curious and attentive reader justly demands the debit items of the same, my answer is, that there are none. Mazdaznan has ever helped and never hindered—Hail Mazdaznan!

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WHAT IS HINDUSTANI LANGUAGE!

It Lives To Perpetuate Hindu-Muslim Unity

(By S. A. J. ZAIDI)

The history of Hindustani literature is a history of political changes in India. Its beginning and evolution all present before the eyes a vivid picture of the days when India was passing through any transitionary period. One has, therefore to turn over the leaves of history in order correctly to understand the changes that have come to pass from time to time.

Opinions are divided about the origin of Hindustani literature. The question as to which part of India deserves the credit of being called its birth-place has been the centre of much discussion. Sind, the Punjab, Delhi and the Deccan all claim this honour. But the research of Nawab Nasir Husain Khiyal is worth greater consideration. According to him Muttra is the birth-place of the language, which is now-a-days called Hindustani. This language. as he says, is another form of Brij Bhasha, which is not a branch of Sanskrit but altogether a separate language, and was spoken by the original settlers of India. It was simply a "Prakrit" in the beginning; but as the barriers between the rulers and the ruled began to disappear, it came to be known as Sanskritic Bhasha. Raja Bhoj a great patron of art and literature, lived to hear it called as the Maha Bhasna of the country. Muttra is situated in the heart of the Northern India. Apart from this, it is a place of pilgrimage and commands a commercial position even to this day. But in the days gone by it held a most superior place among other important towns of Bharat Varsh. Consequently it attracted thousands of traders, pilgrims and visitors from inland and abroad. Means of transport and communications were not so easy in those days as they are today. Those who came over to Muttra for commercial purposes thought it more advisable to stay there for a considerable period of time, so that they might take rest. Moreover they knew it very well that it would not be possible for them to be visiting it very often. Thus they were essentially influenced by the customs, manners and the language of Muttra. In this way the influx of Brij words in other languages and 'vice versa' continued unnoticed. The province of Brij was the home of Krishna and hence every thing belonging to this region acquired a sacredness. The lovers of this holy messenger were spread throughout the country. As a sequence of this, the Brij was carried with devotion and love in every corner of Hindustan, increasing the popularity of 'the holy language.'

FOREIGN WORDS

Foreign words exist in this 'lingua franca' of India from times immemorial. Muttra had trade relations with all contemporary kingdoms. The invasions of the Greek and the Roman armies led by Alexander the Great, brought in its train many Greek and Latin words. Arabs, no doubt, came later; but left a more lasting effect on the language than the Greek or Roman words could produce. They had entered through Sind and thence spread throughout the length and breadth of this smiling land of peace and proseperity. Their culture and language greatly influenced and was influenced by the Hindustani civilisation and literature. When Mughals and Turks invaded this country of spiritualism, the Brij accorded a most cordial welcome to many sweet words of Iranian Bhasha After plucking up so many flowers from different gardens, the Indians (Hindus and Muslims, etc.,) made a beautiful bunch and called it Hindi and afterwards Hindustani.

AKBAR'S EFFORT

This patriotic feeling gave way to slavish mentality, which was entirely a product of the despotic rule of Mughal Kings. Hindi or Hindustani came to be called Urdui Mualla in the reign of Shah Jehan, as the very splendour of the name indicates. There are some, who, like Mir Taqi Mir, the great Urdu Poet, mistake it for having spread from the Deccan and call it Deccani, but its correctness is open to doubt. It is, not my intention, however, to enter into this controversy. 'Urdu poetry' went by the name of Rekhta. In the days of its infancy it was written in the (present) Hindi or Dewanagari characters, with, of course, slight alterations. When Muslims came in India, Persian characters gained country-wide fame. It was a courtesy on the part of Hindus to accord such a friendly treatment to the Mussalmans. The Muslims, instead of enforcing their own language, Persian, paid their compliments by allowing Hindi to go on progressing at the usual speed. Akbar went a step further and extended his willing patronage to Hindi poets. This was not all what the Muslims did but they set themselves to learn Brij Bhasha and were content to see that it was written in Persian letters. Our Hindustani, thus, lives to perpetuate the memory of Hindu Muslim unity. It is, in this sense, the Rashtra-Bhasha. During recent years the question of national language has raised storm of controversy both on the platform and in the press, and the tendency is quite obvious to discard the name of Urdu and adopt in its place the national name of Hindustani (as is clearly apparent from the address of M. Syed Suleman Nadvi, delivered in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference held at Aligarh.)

A LANGUAGE OF REVOLUTIONS

I have stated at the very outset that Hindustani is essentially a language of revolutions. The Indian Politics have played a very prominent part in shaping the destiny of this national treasure of literature.

After the overthrow of the original settlers of India by Aryans, which is a landmark in our primitive history, a new era began for our language. Aryans were a race quite different from the aboriginals in culture and religion. Unequalitarians as they were, they reserved their language and religion only for themselves. Thus Sanskrit, though patronized by men in power, remained a language of a few. The masses clung to their beliefs and 'Prakrits'. Time rolled on and the rulers and the ruled had nothing in common. Their medium of expression and their religious beliefs were all different from one another and yet they 'stood' divided. The masses struggled and strove hard, but they were handicapped by the absence of a true leader. At last the heir-apparent of Siddhodhan, who is universally known as Buddha, sprung up all of a sudden from the palaces surrounded by splendour and luxury. He cried out passionately:—

"Dharma karo Dharma karo dharma ki dund machao". These words rang through the forests of Kashi and created a new mass-life. The high-handedness of Brahmins met its end and was thrown to the air. Equality in its true sense began to reign supreme. These changes were brought about by the mass propaganda carried by Buddha and his followers. All these speeches were made in "Pali" which corresponds to some extent to Hindi and provides a good proof of the antiquity of Hindustani.

Jainism is almost as old as Buddhism. Mahavira was its founder. He, too, had stood up to fight against the supremacy of the Brahmins and to remove the gross inequalities that existed in the social order of the country. In the Southern part of Bihar known as the Magdh Desh Buddhism had gained ground, while Jainism held its sway on the Tirhut territories, which constituted the Northern part of Bihar. In connection with the propaganda carried by Buddhism, Magdh-Deshi or Purbi reached the highest magnitudes of popularity. Jainism, under the patronage of great lovers of literature, like Raja Bhoj, became a source of the rise of Brij Bhasha. Sanskrit continued its march towards the shores of death. The tongue of masses acquired such a power that inspite of the vigorous and continued efforts of the later kings, it could not die out.

The changes that took place in the country on account of the preachings of Buddhism and Jainism, were not only religious. They had great political consequences. The reign of Ashoka, specially, cannot be summarily dismissed. He was one of the greatest rulers that India ever saw, and, of course, the greatest of all the Buddhist kings. For the first time in our national history he gave the idea of a United India. We must acknowledge it most sadly that this unity was short-lived and was very soon rent assunder by political rivalries. Uptil then there was no common language for the whole of India. The missionaries sent out in different parts of the country by Ashoka unconsciously helped the growth of a 'lingua franca."

When Muslims raided the "Land of the Idols "under the command of Mohammad-bin-Qasim, they realized that they ought to build up a new culture, which would suit Hindus and Muslims alike. Sind extended a ready hand of help. Inter-marriages strengthened the bonds of unity, which was the aim of the Muslims and the desire of the Sindhis. The boundaries of Sind and Brij are naturally linked with one another. Their inhabitants lived on very friendly terms. Brij was consequently prevalent in Sind and with the aptness of a living language imported foreign Arabic words, which the Muslim immigrants had brought with them.

India was torn with individual conflicts of the rulers on the one hand, and the civil wars on the other. She was entirely unaware of anything like a common language for all her sons. She was divided into innumerable States and each one of them tried to maintain a separate existence. She had really no idea even of one single name for the whole country. The Iranis and the Arabs were foreigners. They did not take into consideration these minor dissensions. They looked upon this country as one whole, inhabited by a people whose relation and culture was quite different, from theirs. As they had entered India from the north-western borders and the Arabian Sea, they had first come to that part of India which is commonly known as Sindh so they called the Hindustanis as Sindhus. "S" is interchangeable with "H" in foreign dialects as well as in Sanskrit. So "Sindhus" became "Hindus." The country in which these Hindus lived was called Hind by Arabs and Hindustan by Iranis. "Setan" is Persian equivalent for "Sthan" Both of these words mean place or land, hence Hindustan, a land of Hindus. The foreign settlers, viz., Iranis and Arabs, called the Hindustani dialects Hindi or Hindustani. The same language was called Gujri in Gujarat, Deccani in Deccan and Oudhi in Oudh. But leaving these provincial names aside, Hindustan was said to possess one language which was known as Hindustani.

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COOKS IN 5 MINUTES

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"THAT FAIR-HAIRED BOY"

(Continued From Page 5)

fore he appeared again. I came to know he had recovered from his illness which had, however, left an extreme pallor and I found he was suffering evidently from nerves. He continued to look this way and that way, as if he was in the grip of some fear. I asked him what was the cause, and closing the door he then told me that he was concerned with one of the cases so much in vogue then and that he was a fugitive. He then said that the first time he came as a volunteer he was a fugitive and he wanted to devote himself to that work, hoping that he would thereby end his life. He had not evidently seen his mother, whom he loved passionately for some years. He wanted to do so, so strongly, but he could not. What was one to do? He was soon becoming a wreck. There was a tragic difference between what he was when he came as a volunteer, what even he was when he came suffering from fever, and what he was now!

Burning with a desire to serve his land, he had taken certain actions and he was now going away from the result of those actions. It was his philosophy,—the philosophy of so many youths like him. It was the call of their youth also. They did not run away because they were cowards or because they were afraid of death. Every day it was staring them in the face; every day which passed was worse than death to them, with a haunting fear, with nothing to lay their heads on, with no homes or ties and no sympathies. Only one thing kept them going and it was their Motherland and even the memory of their near ones.

Ghastly Skeleton

Again he went away,—went away evidently out of the country. Years passed; and one day a man came to me, whom I could not recognise at all. He told me however that he was that fair-haired boy. He was a ghastly skeleton, both spiritually and physically, of that former soul and that former body; his face lined with deep furrows of anguish, and suffering and sin, for evidently he had fallen. Placed and circumstanced as he was, what was there to keep him away from the sins and defilements of the world, which to him were the only intoxication or even the food to sustain his otherwise miserable life? He saw that I was shocked. He smiled a mordant, cynical smile, which itself was painful to me. "Yes," he said: "this is what we are led to." He did not condemn us, "for it was the love of our Motherland, perhaps too intense a love, which led us on to this."

He had no strutting peacock's vanity of his achievements or his exploits. He had no contempetuous glances at us, comfortably housed and comfortably seated and gaining the laurels of patriotism through the help of a few speeches here and there. Even while he stood fallen, his modesty, his burning patriotism, were still transparently seen. He had passed through Civil Disobedience Movement also and was once or twice sent to jail.

This Picture And That!

What were his sacrifices! Abandonment of everything which a man holds dear, and specially hounded for years, with no shelter and no repose, unrecognised by all, nor getting a cheery word or a smile of love from any one, shunned as an untouchable, a spiritual and physical wreck, while several others were fighting for A and B class, with a few months' jail to their credit, fighting for amenities in jails, fighting now for rewards, for that conviction: Look at this picture and that. They are made of the stuff of which Mary Magdalene was made—pouring the most precious ointment on the feet of her Lord.

Domestic wars and the wars between nations have this in common to-day—they both start without a declaration.

Pearl Cleaning

Scatter salt over the pearls laid on a clean linen cloth, tie this together with a cord, and rinse in lukewarm water until all the salt is dissolved and washed out; then dry the pearls at an ordinary temperature.

Shrewd Clerk (with an eye to his percentage): "Take an accident insurance ticket, sir?"

Passenger (nervously): "What for?"

Clerk: "Well, sir, nothing has gone wrong 'twist this and London for the last fourteen months; and, by the haverages, the next smash up the hup line is hoverdue exactly six weeks and three days!"

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am writing this letter also from Karachi on the night of Wednesday, November 9.

I have just received a letter from Satish Bhai P. Desai our Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Lari, informing me that the "tea" arranged in honour of the Bombay Party which went to Sind, held on Sunday, November 6 was quite successful. I am so sorry that neither I nor Sheila could attend the function.

Friends gathered at the occasion have sent the following letter to Sheila:—

Dear Sheila,

We all remembered you very much and we hope you have recovered from your illness, and will be back with us very soon. We send you our hearty greetings and loving thoughts.

Yours Sincerely.
Udharam Kewalram,
Satish Desai,
Rasik F. Shah,
Mohan Nadkarni.
P. R. Rao,
K. Chugane.

Well, Sheila's progress has been satisfactory, and we hope, by the time you will be reading this Corner, she will be quite all right.

Sheila has asked me to thank all sisters, brothers and friends who have very kindly written to her letters and sent to her telegrams, enquiring of her health. She will be writing to all individually as soon as she is able to do so.

* * * *

MESSAGES OF BEST WISHES

The following are the messages of Best Wishes received by the Balkan-ji-Bari at the time of the 5th All-India Children's Gathering held at Sukkur, Sind.

Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., who had to preside at the gathering, but could not do so, wrote: You must have received my letter and telegram of October 17, about the Conference Presidentship. Please apologize for me to all workers for any inconvenience caused, and the disappointment, which I share with them. As you will all realise, a Government servant has neither any opinions nor choice, where the carrying out of Government orders is concerned. I am so sorry I cannot attend: All the same. I send my love to the children and good wishes to all the workers.

Prin. G. N. Gokhale wired from Bombay:

God blesses those who build barrage for enthusiasm and lead it into constructive channels.

Miss Thakuri V. Lakhani, an ex-President of the Gathering wired from Hyderabad (Sind):

It is a happy sign to see that children of all communities meet on a common platform as fellow comrades. Please convey to the Gathering message of union and friendship throughout India.

Mr. Gopinath Talwalkar, Editor "Anand," Poona, wrote:

I would have gladly come to attend the Gathering .... Last year in Bombay we spent three happy days and the sweet memories are still fresh in my mind . . . In that session I had met so many sisters and brothers from Sind, and I would have been happy to renew their acquaintance at Sukkur, but the dates are not suitable to me, and hence I am unable to attend the unique function. Sind is the birth-place of Balkan-ji-Bari movement. Shrimati Parvati Devi is a holy inspiration to all of us who work in that field. I wish every success to the Gathering.

Mr. Hiranand Karamchand, Editor "Hindu", Karachi, wrote:

May the Gathering be a great success, and may it help to inculcate in children the spirit of patriotism and Swadeshi.

Mrs. Ramnikben Kazi wrote from Karachi:

My body is here but my soul is in the Gathering at Sukkur. I wish every success to our Fifth Gathering. May the Bari flourish like a 'tree and grow stronger and stronger every year.

Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, Karachi, wrote:

You have my blessings always for the noble work that you have been doing. Kindly convey my kind and loving thoughts to the children and the workers.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Karachi, wrote:

I always witness the Balkan-ji-Bari movement silently and appreciate what you do for the betterment of children. I wish the All-India Children's Gathering a great success.

Mr. P. B. Chandwani wrote from Rawalpindi:

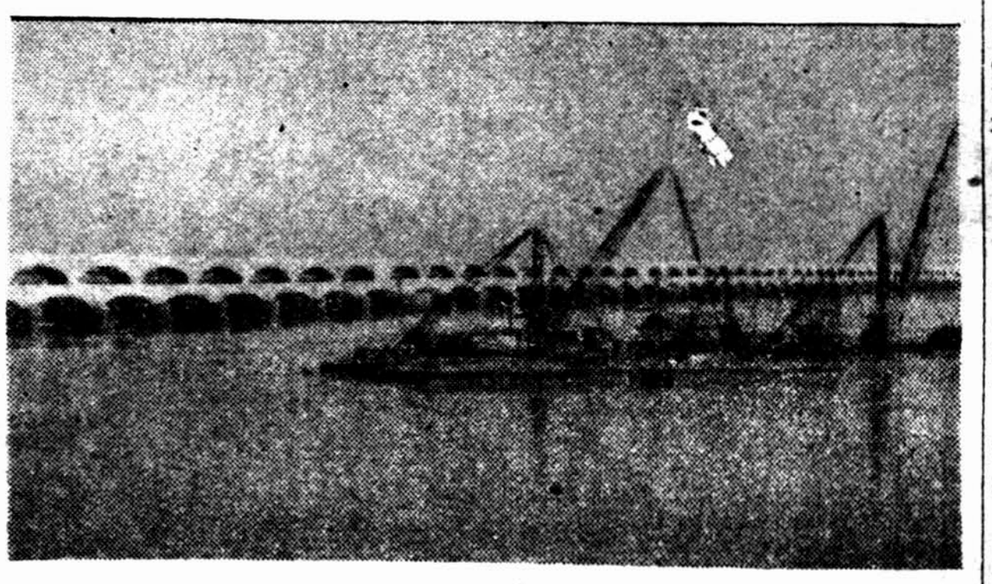
I wish the Children's Gathering all success, not merely fun and frolic, but something more substantial . . . . . Let the children feel as much as possible that it is their gathering and their responsibility.

Mr. Durgdas B. Advani, Karachi, wrote:

I wish the Children's Gathering every success. May God bless your efforts in doing good to the children by bringing them together and inculcating good ideas and principles among them.

Messages of Best Wishes were received also from:

Syt. Gijubhai Badheka, Rajkot; Mrs Lilavati Munshi, Poona; the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Poona; Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Ahmedabad; Mrs. Tarabai Premchand, Poona; Mrs Narbada R. Parekh, Santa Cruz; Mr. Wasiamal Gidwani, Karachi; Shri Sri Prakasa, Benares; Miss R. Sarojini Devi Naidu, Delhi; Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw, Karachi; Miss Soona B. Wadia, Bombay; The Hon. Pir Illahi Baksh Nawazali Shah, Karachi; Mr. Kewalram Dayaram, Karachi; Miss Ushaben Setalvad, Ootacamund; Mr. Ranchhoddas Manchharam, Bombay; Mr. Manishankar G. Vaidya, Andheri and others.



The Sukkur Barrage.

* * * *

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The following resolutions were passed at the 5th All-India Children's Gathering held at Sukkur, Sind, during the last Divali holidays:—

1. This Fifth Gathering of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association extends to all children throughout the world cordial happy greetings and feelings of love and unity.

Proposed by Sis. Sheila Motwane, Bombay; Seconded by Bro. Mohan Navlal, Sukkur.

2. This Gathering of children expresses its sympathy for the suffering children of China, Spain and Abbyssinia.

From the Chair:

3. This Gathering sends its heartfelt condolences to the grieved parents whose children were drowned in the recent boat accident at Karachi.

From the Chair.

4. This Gathering is of opinion that for the proper nurture and up-bringing of children, it is necessary that parents, specially the mothers, should learn the art of mothercraft.

From the Chair.

5. This Gathering is of opinion that teachers should know the child psychology before they begin to teach children. This Gathering, therefore, requests the authorities to teach this subject to the teachers of Primary and Secondary schools.

From the Chair.

6. This Gathering is of opinion that all teachers in Primary schools should be trained. It, therefore, requests the authorities to open a Training College for teachers in Upper Sind for the purpose.

Proposed by Dr. Mangharam Kalani, Sukkur, seconded by Mr. Gurmukhdas, Daharki.

7. This Gathering is of opinion that there should be greater co-operation between parents and teachers in the interests of children.

Proposed by Bro. Popat Alimchand, Lonkana; Seconded by Sis. Indra Gobindram, Hyderabad.

8. This Gathering is of opinion that children should treat each other with perfect sense of equality, irrespective of caste, creed, wealth and nationality.

Proposed by Sis. Kalavanti Devi, Sukkur; Seconded by Bro. Mahomad Rahim, Tando Md. Khan.

9. This Gathering impresses upon the children to keep the following ideal before them: Simplicity and Healthiness of body, Purity of heart and Inquisitiveness of mind for intellectual development.

Proposed by Bro. Harpal Warialdas, Sultan Kote; Seconded by Bro. Jodho Ramandas, Daharki.

10. This Gathering expects children to show love and obedience to their parents, respect to teachers and regards for elders.

Proposed by Bro. Chetan Khanchand, Ubavaro; Seconded by Bro. Gulab Gobindram, Mirpurkhas.

11. This Gathering reminds children of their duty to the country by adopting Swadeshi, their duty to the poor by being sympathetic towards them and their duty to animals by showing them kindness.

Proposed by Bro. Shewak Hukumatrai, Karachi; Seconded by Sis. Pushpa Motwani, Karachi.

12. This Gathering requests all newspapers to abstain from inserting advertisements for foreign materials, thereby [illegible] child-

A general view of sports at the 5th All-India Children's Gathering, Sukkur, Sind.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

ren and the public at large not to get induced to go in for such articles.

Proposed by Bro. Viru Lekhraj, Tando Alahyar; Seconded by Bro. Sundar Persomal, Tando Alahyar.

13. This Gathering requests the authorities to make arrangements for the distribution of free milk amongst poor children.

Proposed by Sis. Indu Gidwani. Karachi; Seconded by Bro. Har Dayal, Shikarpur.

14. This Gathering requests the authorities to make arrangements for (i) teaching Hindustani and (ii) art crafts to children.

From the Chair.

* * * *

PRIZE WINNERS

The following is a complete list of the prize winners at various functions held at the 5th All-India Children's Gathering Sukkur, Sind.

Prizes For Local Dramatics

1st prize, Boys section; Aruthur Tilak High School; Girls section Baby dance P.P.C. Girls High School.

2nd Prize: Rana Partap New Model High School; Girls section: Soldier Girls. Gharibabad Girls School.

3rd Prize: Boys section: Vatan-e-Vaffai Sindhi Bagh School: Girls section: Mouse with seven tails from Rastrya Kanya Pathshala.

4th Prize: Boys section: Arjun Mules A. V. School Sukkur Girls section: Kalan Pokardas St. Mary School.

Prizes for Outside Dramatics

1st. Prize: Boys section Popat Larkana Bari; Girls section Sheila Motwani Bombay.

2nd Prize: Boys section Healthy dance, Sukkur; Girls section Sarojini Karachi.

3rd Prize: Boys section Songon Bari Larkana; Girls section Group dance Hyderabad.

4th Prize: Boys section Laughter Shikarpur; Girls section Gandhi dance Larkana.

Prizes for Sports

1. Flat race: 1st Prize: 1 Lachman, Karachi; 2nd Prize: 2. Jaswant Shikarpur.

2. Bun Game: 1st Prize: 1 Khurshed St. Mary School Sukkur 2nd Prize: 2 Mohini Hiranand Karachi.

3. Running Backward: 1st Prize 1 Harikrishin Harijan School Sukkur; 2nd Prize: 2 Shewak. Karachi.

4. Observation Game: 1st Prize: 1 Mohini, Karachi; 2nd Prize: 2 Kamla Ramchand, Karachi, 3 Rukmani Hotchand Karachi. 4 L. M. Malkani, Karachi.

5. Sack Race: 1st Prize: 1 Parmo Moorjmal Sultan Kat; 2nd Prize: Ramchand, Shikarpur.

6. Cindrella Race: 1st Prize: 1 Jayee, St. Mary School, Sukkur; 2nd Prize: 2 Ratna Naraindas. Hyderabad.

7. Apple Race: 1st Prize: 1 Mavji Harijan School, Sukkur; 2nd Prize: 2 Pribhoo Harijan School, Sukkur.

8. Variety Skipping: 1st Prize 1 Gomi, Khairpur; 2nd Prize: 2 Mohini. Karachi.

9. Wheel Barrow: 1st Prize. 1 Shewak and Indar, Karachi; 2nd Prize 2 Pribhoo, Amarsing, Sukkur.

10. Thread Needle: 1st Prize: 1 Devi T. B. Girls School, Sukkur; 2nd Prize: 2 Lila Vishindas T. B. Girls School, Sukkur.

11. Obstacle Race: 1st Prize. 1 Harikrishna Harijan School, Sukkur; 2nd Prize: 2 Ramchand. Shikarpur.

12. Musical Chair: 1st Prize. 1 Savitri, Shikarpur; 2nd Prize: 2 Devi, Khairpur.

13. Pillow Fighting: 1st Prize. 1 Mengho, Shikarpur; 2nd Prize: 2 Abdul Ghani, St. Mary School, Sukkur

Prizes for Exhibits

1. Sarsati Jethanand, Shikarpur. Carpet.

2. Koshilya Parsram, Shikarpur. Embroidery.

3. Namo Moolchand, Sukkur. Design.

4. Kodu Jethanand. Sukkur. Nature drawing.

5. Shila, Sukkur, Embroidery.

6. Shilwanti, Roopani, Shikarpur, Hand-writng.

7. Bhain Bhari, Sukkur, Canvas embroidery.

8. Durga Devi, Sukkur. Canvas embroidery.

9. Kalan Doulatram, Old Sukkur. Sweater Knitting

The Volunteers served their guests very well.

10. Harikrishna Moolchand. Talti. Fret work.

11 Rashid Ahmed. Sukkur. Fret work.

12. Bhagwan F.. Nawabshan Sketch drawing.

13. Bhagwandas K.. Jacobabad. Object drawing.

14. Parpati, Shikarpur. Painting on Glass.

15. Kishinchand R.. Shikarpur. Drawing.

16. Shila Naraindas. Shikarpur. Paper articles.

17. Shahdevi. Sukkur. Net embroidery.

18. Indra Lekraj, Sukkur, Models.

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 20th to 26th November 1938:—

1. Bro Chandrakant Pathi
2. Bro. Abdul Rashid Siddiqui.
3. Bro. Manier Manilal Lalchand.
4. Sis. Taramati R Joshi.
5. Bro. Fratano Machado
6. Bro. Hector John Mascarenhas
7. Sis. Soona Billimoria
8. Bro. Pranlal Desai
9. Bro. Kanti Shah.
10. Sis. Hansa Kapadia.
11. Bro. Gridhar Bhatt.

* * * *

SHORT NOTES.

The Karachi and other Balkan-ji-Baris of Sind have sent me invitations to visit them since I have come here. However, I am rather anxious to come away to Bombay as early as possible. All the same, if I happen to visit any centres. I shall write the account in my subsequent letters.

As I am out of Bombay, it will not be possible to check entries received for the last Competition, and announce names of the prize winners. You will, therefore, have to wait a while for them, please.

Also, on account of my absence from Bombay, perhaps December 1938 issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" may come out later than usual. Our readers will, therefore, please excuse us. All the same, be on the look-out for it as there are going to be certain extraordinary announcements in it regarding the next New Year Number of the journal which is to be issued in the first week of January 1939.

If you have written any articles or drawn any sketches, or taken any photographs, kindly send them on to us: We shall be only too glad to use them.

* * * *

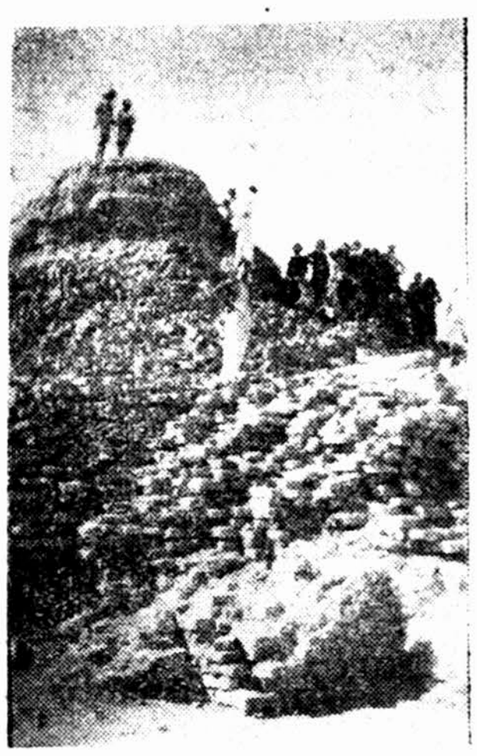
REPLIES TO LETTERS

Dada is always pleased to receive letters from his sisters and brothers. Write to him whenever you will and whatever you like. He will try to satisfy you to the best of his ability and knowledge.

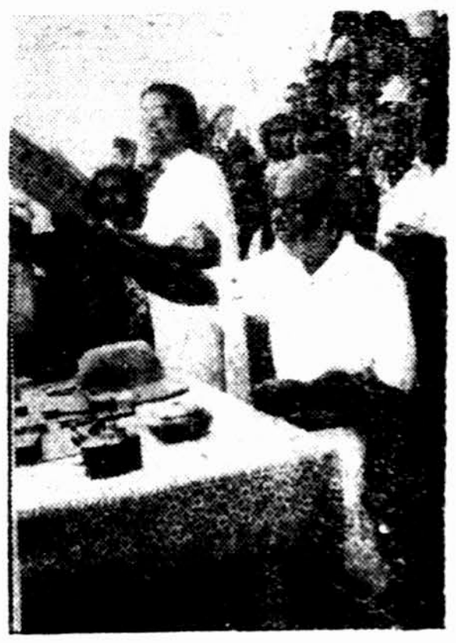
Bro. S. S. Mathur (Jodhpur): Birthday Greetings have already been given to you through the November issue of "PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper." We regret your photo cannot appear in the December 1938 issue. We may however, try to use it in these columns as early as convenient.

Bro. Gunvant Shah (Ahmedabad) What do you want to know about Bro. Rasik F. Shah? He takes great interest in the Balkan-ji-Bari, and tells me that he has enjoyed his recent tour in Sind to a great extent. Your article on "Female Education" is under consideration.

Sis. Bharati Mehta (Bombay): I am so glad to know that after all you have come to know about the existence of Balkan-ji-Bari: Better late than never!.....Now



At Mohan-jo-Daro.



Mr. Hemrajani at the Distribution of Prizes.

what great interest are you going to take in the Association? You shall be most welcome to attend our weekly meetings on Sunday mornings at "Gulistan," Khar.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada

Children went for an Excursion in boats

ECONOMICS AND EDUCATION

The Wardha Scheme Strikes A New Note In Our National Life

By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Each age, each era and epoch witnesses some controversy or other which is acute in character and divides people into sharply divided camps. There was the age of personal and despotic rule, the era of mediaevalism and feudalism, the epoch of nationalism. These broad features translate themselves into various local or departmental activities and give rise in turn to further divisions into strata or sections or schools of thought, whether people should drink or be teetotallers or temperates, whether production should be for consumption or for export, whether business should be pursued for service or for profits, whether art could be divorced from Industry, whether machinery can be an aid to Art or a hindrance to it, whether knowledge and learning are the essential conditions prerequisite to Art, whether Education like worship should be individual or congregational, whether schools should be independent and free or centralized and regimented, whether examinations are an inevitable asset or are an inescapable curse, whether recruitment to services or selection in matrimony should be guided by passes and degrees, whether life is happier under the guidance of Law and public opinion or under the inspiration of one's conscience and inner voice, —these are some of the common themes that engage the leisure hours of men and women and confront the statesmen, politicians, educationists, social reformers economists and men of science. We Congressmen are also called upon to consider some of these burning topics and one of them is how to reorganize our education.

Literacy And Culture

In answering this question we must at once disabuse ourselves of the common notion that the 'unpadh' are uneducated or that the 'Likhe Padhe log' are cultured. In India we have the strange fact that some of the highest Pandits and Ulemah are illiterate, that knowledge is acquired orally not by "Chakshu vakshara samyogam" (the contact of the eye with the alphabet).

Literacy is not essential to culture. This is how for ages Indian learning has been preserved and perpetuated. Not alone learning but culture has been spread throughout the country by this process of handing it down from sire to son. Every home is a school, every father is a teacher. Every cottage is a workshop. Every day's work is apprenticeship. Every process is an examination. Every product is a degree and every artizan thus becomes a graduate in the University of life, in the class room of human craft or conversation and in the company of a few well chosen masters of learning or arts.

In a country like this, schools have been introduced based upon a dull monotony of studies—the same for all aptitudes, and all tastes, all grades of intellect, all strata of society, all parts of the country, all degrees of civilization, all needs of life. It is not Education but regimentation, not culture but cramming, not examination but gambling, not passes but prizes. And then? A void all round, a huge chasm everywhere, a bottomless abyss below, an impalpable nothingness above. We have spent eighty years exactly on these lines since the Universities were established and how long more shall we suffer this weary waste this 'lopsided' pursuit?

Life And Learning

We learn every day in our lives, the moment we are born. The first thing we have learnt without striving is to breathe, then to smile unaccountably, next to cry for food, later to roll about in the cradle and finally to sit and stand and walk and run and fall and rise and jump and play. The three year old baby not merely lisps but talks in complex sentences. The five year old child argues and trips you. The seven year old imp questions you on scientific phenomena and silences you. The ten year child thinks and originates; the fourteen year adolescent works and produces; the eighteen year craftsman is already able to make furniture and articles of need, design and execute artistic works, beautify homes and paint landscapes, draw portraits, weave fabrics, make jewellery, beauty surroundings, cook food, nurse patients, build houses, manufacture implements, grow crops, raise gardens, tend cattle, plough, sow weed and reap.

Vocational Bias

Oh—the thousand and one vocations, arts, crafts and callings,—who teaches these things, who declares the passes and failures, who punishes and rewards? The home, the parents, the maistry, the foreman, the master-weaver, the guilds, it is these that have kept up the glories of Indian culture in its protein forms intact. What therefore is wanted to-day is a system of schools and seminaries wherein this old bias for arts and crafts, for manufacture and production, for beauty and harmony-bias by which developed that power, which combines art with utility and weaves the former into every implement and vessel that the latter requires. It is thus that a huge co-operative society was constituted of the whole social structure-indeed a Federation of co-operative organisations of which each joint family was a labour unit. Thus was India made self-sufficient and almost every village thereof. That was the only means of warding off the problem of unemployment which follows as night follows day, the mass production of the modern day on the monster machines of the West.

The future of India therefore is a vital factor in the reorganisation of Education. What shall we educate the youth for? For an age of competitive production? No, for self-sufficiency. If so the training to be given to the youth of the country must implant in them that bias for cottage industries by which alone self-sufficiency can extend itself to the remotest corners of India, —its districts tahsils and villages. It is this education that is aimed at under the Wardha scheme the ideals of which will unfold themselves to the doubting public and to the hostile departments only as time advances even as Khadder and its cults are coming on as a revelation to the officers of Government to-day after these eighteen years of cynical opposition on their own part.

The New Order

Khadder points to a new direction in Economics. Economics and Education act and react upon each other. When therefore Khadder and the village industries have come to stay, there must be a concurrent and corresponding change in the system of education adopted by the Congress. The old system of education to which the Wardha scheme is offered as a corrective must be rapidly replaced for the same reason for which the system of economics of the Britisher to which his system of Education has been a handmaid is yielding place to a new system of economic organisation. Let there be no mistake about it. We are really on the eve of wholesale changes under which the old order has, lock stock and barrel, to be turned out and a new order in every walk of life has to be established.

Our difficulty is longing, lingering, the predilections still of our Ministers and our permanent department heads for the older ideals. We have to survive their philistinism and in addition we have to surmount the inertia of our parents, the ignorance of our boys and the selfwardness of our teachers. They are not the authorities to be consulted on the subject. To consult them would be to beg the question. They are the products of a hostile system. They cannot be otherwise than what they are. Their conferences and their resolutions should, therefore, be rated at their own worth. When Satyagraha was projected we had to do uphill work. When the task of reconstruction is taken on hand in accordance with the logical results of Satyagraha we are called upon to swim against the current and the day may not be far off when the Wardha scheme schools also will have been accepted not as mere demonstration centres but as real pioneers in the great programme of national reconstruction which call it Economic, call it Educational, is one and indivisible.

Why
you should refuse inferior insecticides and demand...
FLIT
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Every tin of Flit contains a product which has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit — and refuse all inferior substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. To be sure you get Flit, look for the soldier on the sealed yellow tin with the black band.
FLIT
INSECTICIDE
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
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Flit spray will not stain
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B. P. GOOSE-STEPS WITH NAZI GERMANY — B. P. SCOUTS FETED IN NAZILAND — INDIAN SCOUT HITLERS— WISDOM—BETTER LATE THAN NEVER —SCOUT UNITY

Under the leadership of Lord Baden-Powell, the leaders of his movement declined to co-operate with the genuine Scout movement in India and torpedoed the Round Table Conference. But the Nazi Germany scattered the Scout Movement in the country, barred the scout uniform and told the world that it will have nothing to do with the so-called international, but genuinely British dominated scout movement of the world. In this connection the following statement on Page 9 of the October issue of "Scouting", edited by the Birmingham Scout Association is interesting. It reads:

"It really all began at our Whitsun Camp, 1937. Arising out of some winter evening discussions on Youth Movements in Europe, a member of Germany's Hitler Jugend was to camp with us for a few days. From this came the invitation to spend our summer camp as guests of the German Youth Movement.

The invitation accepted, all our energies were bent to make this Anglo-German Camp a success.

For two weeks before the camp, six of the Germans who were to be in camp with us came to Birmingham as guests of the Troop. With Troop Meetings, visits to factories and places of interest, and a weekend camp at Yorks Wood, we tried to show them Birmingham Scouting together with its environment.

At last we started, seventeen strong, with our six German guests to act as guides for the journey.

We were glad to detrain at Cologne, some thirteen hours after leaving London. Here we met some local units of the Hitler Youth, saw our first German Youth Hostel and had our first German meal.

Food is always an important item with Scouts, (that is with the B.P.), and what we wanted to know was the gravy had to have such a peculiar flavour! (naturally, because it was cooked by Hitler, spiced by Chamberlain souped by B. P.)

After 24 hours in Cologne "seeing the sights", we continued our journey to Munich.

"Ham and eggs for supper, fellows", was the first information given to us at the hostel on arrival. Our rosy dreams were soon shattered by the spectacle of minute pieces of something red (afterwards identified as ham) set fast in a yellow sea. From now onwards we were prepared for the worst! (More is yet in store for you. lads under Chamberlain)

While in Munich we made the acquaintance of the famous German sauerkraut and Vienna sausage at the renowned Hofbranhans. Few of us appreciated the sausage, and even fewer the sauerkraut. . . .

From Munich, together with seventeen Hitler Youth, we went to Burghausen on the Salzach, once the frontier of Germany and Austria. Here, in this romantic old town, we stayed in the 1,000-year-old castle, using the quarters belonging to the local S. S

On the day after our arrival there was an official opening of the Anglo-German Camp. Leaders of the Hitler Jugend, the Nazi Party and other Government organisations came from Munich and all round Burghausen and a parade was held of the Youth Movement members of the district Speeches were made in German and English, an inspection was made by the chief leaders present, the flags of England and Germany were hoisted and then we trooped along to the Town Hall to feed with the Burgomaster and other dignitories. . . .

On Saturday, August 6th, the town of Burghausen held their Annual Water Carnival at the bathing and boating pool. This consisted of a parade of illuminated and decorated boats on the lake, followed by illustration of the castle with red Bengal lights, and the noisest firework display we have ever witnessed. Everything was made to go with a loud bang, not even the rockets being immune. All the population appeared to be present, so apparently no one was kept awake with the "warlike" display. (Adding greater weight by the presence of the British Scout uniform). . . .

In the matter of publicity the Germans gave the camp much attention. Local newspapers had announced our departure from England and our stay in Munich, so that the ground was well-prepared. Daily notes about us appeared in the local Press, culminating in a full-page, with photographs and also a fifteen minutes broadcast from Munich Radio station through their O.B. van.....

One day was spent in visiting Salzburg and we also received a visit from Baldur von Schirach, Reich Minister for Youth, who was very favourably impressed with the camp and anxious to see "larger camps next year" between Hitler Jugend and Boy Scouts. By his desire we visited the Hitler youth Hochlandlager where courses of instruction lasting three weeks are held for the leaders of the Youth Movement. When we arrived 3,000 boys aged 10 to 14 and all leaders of small groups in their homes were undergoing training. In this drill and marching appeared to play a large part and we also witnessed contingents of these youngsters moving off for rifle practice. The organisation of the camp was excellent and the discipline strict, probably a little too strict for English youth." (Get yourselves trained, boys to the German Goose Step, for is not the British Empire being goose-

Continued on page 63

Oatine
Oatine Cream
EE PLACE,
CALCUTTA,
, 1938.
Oatine Cream is indispensable for my toilet, I have been using it for a long time, and find it delightful, and extremely necessary to preserve a perfect skin.
The graceful classical dancing of SADHONA BOSE receives and merits universal acclamation. The perfection of her rhythmic art is equalled only by that of her flawless skin and complexion and we are proud that she attributes their preservation to her regular use of
Sadhona Bose
OATINE CREAM
THE VITALISING SKIN FOOD FOR NIGHTLY MASSAGE

Sir M Visvesvaraya

The Prophet Of Planned Economy

By Y. G. KRISHNAMURTI

A sparse yet commanding figure, with his lustrous eyes shining in deep sockets, dressed in flawless style, with grey locks of hair carefully trimmed, stern purpose imprinted on his features, Sir M. Visvesvaraya is a colossus of his generation.

A charming vein of contradiction runs through his eventful life. He is the very soul of simplicity, though high standard of living is his ruling passion. He preaches hustle', but likes profound calm. He has substituted discipline for quixotic sympathy. But his genuine goodness gives a silver lining to his soul.

Rich As A Rainbow

His life is extraordinary, both in purpose and achievement. As a statesman he is deeply respected. As an industrial economist he has few equals. As an engineer he has won enduring fame. Above all, he is a great gentleman.

His genius is rich like the colours of a rainbow. He is a hard taskmaster and taxes his own self. He is a living dynamo of energy. He is posted with the latest information and has a Fabian appetite for facts. His 'half-an-hour-principle' has transformed him into a highly perfected machine.

His life is as precise as a railway time-table. In moderation he finds the secret of his unique powers. Age sits lightly upon him. He is a strict vegetarian and teetotaller. Though broadly national in outlook, he is a conservative in friendship.

Mordant Wit

A thin film of graveness covers his genial warmth. He gives fatigue to his thought, hence a serious mien. Behind that mask of grimness there lurks a good-humoured man. His wit scintillates refreshing candour. It bathes the company in wreathed smiles. Sometimes his laughter-feathered arrows make the victim writhe in pain.

Drumming on the window panes with his tapering fingers he asked one of his visitors who had apparently not kept a tight rein on his enthusiasm, whether or no he was a bachelor. The bravado replied that he was "a crusted bachelor". With mischief gleaming in his eyes Sir M. Visvesvaraya remarked "Keep love in cold storage for a few more years."

Once an interviewer impertinently observed "why is your dog so lean. Don't you stuff it with meat". The retort was quick: "Sir, it is a Brahmin dog".

On another occasion a noisy wind-bag called on him. He exhausted himself in his attempt to exhaust his ill-digested learning. In the course of the talk he pointedly referred to the farcical way in which the General Strike ended in Bombay. Sir M. Visvesvararaya exclaimed "In our country there are more strikes than industries."

Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

His Message

Sir M. Visvesvaraya has given the nation a flaming message Industrialise or Perish. With more truth and less sentiment he pleads for a Planned Economy. His philosophy of industrialisation has strongly appealed to the nation. It has pulsated it with a new life, a vital consciousness. He has even succeeded in winning the support of Gandhiji for his automobile project, who expresses his wonder at the energy displayed by this pioneer at this age of his life.

This sage of seventy-seven, who is a living sermon of all human virtues, has won his niche in the history of our times.

THE ID

(Continued from Page 15)

The visitation of tombs occurs at both Ids. This custom does not appear to be observed in India and seems strange to us.

The customs and festivities on the two Ids are generally similar in almost all countries. But each Id has its own special custom or dish or festivity as well. In Egypt for example, a special meat dish is prepared on the Feast of sacrifice. The flesh of the animal is boiled and cut into small pieces. It is then placed upon broken bread and broth poured upon it. Finally it is served with pepper, garlic and vinegar.

In the Feast of Sacrifice meat and broth, and in the Feast of the Breaking of the Fast, milk preparations seem generally to be popular in all Islamic countries.

TURKEY

In the days of the Sultans the two Ids used to be celebrated with great pomp and splendour. Details of the prevalent practices of to-day are not known. It is said that about 25 years ago the practice of giving presents to every visitor, particularly children, was very common. And in middle-class families, each visitor would receive a handkerchief as an Id present.

The giving of presents and feasts is common in all Islamic countries, but the modern custom of sending greeting cards on the occasion of Id seems to have been derived entirely from the wide use by Europeans of Christmas cards.

MOROCCO

The social practices in Morocco are extremely varied and most interesting; and luckily we have in the work of Westermarck a complete and accurate description of the various customs. His *Belief and Ritual in Morocco* is full of entertaining matter collected by a master-hand. He propounds in that work the theory as to the origin of the Lesser Feast which we have already mentioned. This feast is in Morocco called *l'id-sger or l'id amzzian*. The fast is broken with the broth of meat cooked with rice or wheat bread and then prayers are offered. These preparations are called *hrira* (gruel) and *shurba* (broth). Strange to say this practice exists in many Muslim communities also in India. Sidi Khalil in his *Mukhtasar*, the authoritative manuel of Maliki Law, insists on the *fitra*, the special charity tax payable in Ramadan. This may consist of corn, wheat, barley, etc. Women paint their hands and feet with henna (Indian *mehndi*), apply antimony, and die their lips and teeth with walnut root. What is very remarkable is that even the men must die some part of their body, if it be merely the tip of the small finger, with henna. This is supposed to avert the evil eye effectively, and is not part of their toilet. In some tribes there is a public breakfast and midday meal at the village mosque. In other tribesmen as well as women have a tug-of-war on the Id day.

On the occasion of the Greater Feast, which is called *l'id l-kbir* or *l'id amqqran*, the use of henna is likewise prevalent. It is used mostly by women, but men too indulge in it, not so much as a beautifying agent as a protection against the evil eye. Henna is applied also to horses. The public prayer is held at an open space called the *msalla*. It seems to be similar to the Indian Id-Gah, because it consists of an open space of ground enclosed by a low whitewashed wall with a simple *mihrab* (arch) and *minbar* (pulpit). The Moroccan formulas of prayer being Maliki differ slightly from those employed by Muslims in India who are mostly Hanafis or Shafi's. In some tribes there exists a practice of consecrating the knives used for slaughtering sacrificial victims, and there is a fixed order of eating the parts of the animal when cooked, beginning for example with the liver.

The Berber tribes in Morocco have devised a number of games and amusements, which are peculiarly their own and are to be found nowhere else in the world. Many purely local games are played. Occasionally sham fights take place between two tribes. Racing, powder-play, and target-shooting are very common. Masquerades are also staged, in which men are dressed up as animals, Christians and Jews. Some of the masquerades and farces described by Westermarck are most entertaining, and a few of them grossly indecent. The chief figure, always dressed in the skins of sacrificed animals, embodies the *baraka* (literally "holiness, auspicious agency." In India, *barkat*). Many of these customs seem to be derived from the Roman Saturnalia. Westermarck attributes this mummery to the fact that the Great Feast is proximate to the New Year, and for well known historical reasons, the New Year is not celebrated in Islam.

Quite recently Lady Ainsworth visited Morocco by car. In a short article "By Car through Morocco" (*Field*, 8 December 1934, p. 1391) she gives an account of the Id al-Fitr:

"If you visit Marrakech on the last day of the Moslem Fast of Ramadhan, you will be rewarded by the most imposing and impressive ceremony of *Aid-Es-Seghir*, when the Sultan (or his brother as deputy), mounted on his white horse outside the palace, hears the prayers and bestows blessings upon his subjects, all bedecked in new and gorgeous clothing, with their mounted chiefs and followers carrying gaily embroidered banners; the blue-cloaked guard mounted on magnificent black barb chargers, whose saddlery equals in brilliance the clothing of their riders." It is obvious that Lady Ainsworth is describing the scene *after* the Id prayer. For no King or chieftain or noble,—not even the Caliph himself—could stand by while the people prayed. The law of brotherhood in Islam is such that before the one and only God the king must rub shoulders with his meanest slave, prince and beggar alike must in obedience to the Divine will prostrate themselves and rub their foreheads in the dust.

JAVA

In Java the Muslims are mostly Shafeis, a branch of the Sunni fraternity. Apart from the usual merry-making and feasting the only remarkable thing among them, according to Snouck Hurgronje, is the way they compel the tribesmen to pay the charity *tax*, called petra (strictly fitra) on the Ramzan Id. All assemble together at a particular place, and one by one hand over their dues to the proper authorities. Visitation of tombs also takes place as in Egypt. In other respects the Javanese Muslims follow the same customs as those of their brethren in the faith all over the world, with local variations.

References: EGYPT, Lane, *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians*. INDIA, Herklots, *Islam in India* (Oxford, 1921). JAVA. Snouck Hurgronje, *The Achenese*, Vol. I. TURKEY, M. D'Ohsson, *Tableaux Generale*. Vol. II. MOROCCO. Westermarck, *Ritual and Belief in Morocco*, Vol I. For religious rites, etc., the legal manuals and *Encyclopaedia of Islam*, II. 444-445 (S V. *Id, Id al-Fitr, Id al-Adha*) and Nazir Ahmed, *al-Huquq wa'l-Fara'id*, vol I.

PROGRESS ALL ROUND

The Year 1937: A Record Year For

WESTERN INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,

SATARA CITY

Next Valuation and Silver Jubilee by the end of this year

TRIENNIAL BONUS

Rs. 75 Whole Life and Rs. 60 Endowment

Bombay Branch:—
Western India House,
Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road.
Fort, Bombay.

Looked at from any point of view, WESTERN INDIA stands out pre-eminent.

Agricultural Reconstruction

as landlords, the Central Banking Commission has recommended that commercial land mortgage banks or those on joint stock basis or on the model of English Land Mortgage Corporation should be established. This last named Corporation is dealt with later in this chapter. As to land mortgage banks on joint stock basis we make reference a little later with regard to an attempt which is being made in Madras where a joint stock agricultural bank has just been incorporated, i.e., in 1937. The working fund of such institutions, according to the Central Banking Commission should be derived both from shares and debentures.

European Example

It will not be out of place here to state that many advanced countries of the world have planted very carefully formulated organisations in connection with land mortgage finance. Germany has taken a lead in this connection and particularly its "landschaften", both new and old, has been used as a model for credit developments in other countries. These "landschaften" organisations of Germany were virtually speaking credit land banks for long term loans on more or less co-operative basis. The Government exercises a sort of supervision and though these banks raise money by borrowing on debentures, they do not have share capital. They are more or less confined within certain localities in their operations and the loans are repayable by amortisation payments in about 33 years. Modern Germany has extended these institutions by placing public funds for the purpose of long term loans at their disposal.

The other country which has taken the lead in this direction is France where various similar land banking institutions have been started and developed. The "Credit Foncier" of France acts as the Apex bank for the mortgage banks of France under the patronage and help of the Government of that country. It is given special privileges such as reduction of payment in Stamp Duty on deeds, on registration, transfer debentures, etc., and the debentures issued by it are recognised by the State. Loans both long term and for short duration on the mortgage of lands are given here. Later, private individuals have also been allowed

(Continued from page 14)

loans for the improvement of that purpose to a certain extent.

Government Assistance

The Indian Government has under its working of the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Act gone to a certain extent to help the agriculturist with loans. In the opinion of the Central Banking Commission this assistance is more or less insignificant compared to the wants of the country. The drawbacks complained of with regard to Government assistance in this connection are (1) delay in the disposal of the loan applications and levy of illegal gratifications, (2) insufficiency of loans, (3) strictness in realisation and (4) unfairness in realisation of joint bonds.

It is also stated that the facilities available are not sufficiently known by the public. The Central Banking Commission agrees with Provincial Banking Committees that loans should be confined to times of emergency and stress, because in their opinion it is out of question for Government to provide the whole of the loan requirements of agriculturists.

Some Suggestions

Our Government has no doubt been rendering assistance in this direction in the past but the assistance given during the pre-Congress Government period has been rather tardy and slow. I am glad to find however that our popular Government of the National Congress did not waste time in this regard inasmuch as an Irrigation Enquiry Committee was appointed by them by their resolution dated 28th December 1937, which Committee's report has been already published. This report throws considerable light on the problem of irrigation generally and lays down many concrete and useful suggestions. I have no doubt that these recommendations will be most sympathetically considered and put into effect. The other direction in which the Government could help is by extension of this Caanl system wherever thought necessary, and granting of assistance in one form or other to joint stock companies formed for the purpose of carrying on agricultural enterprise on modern lines either through a guarantee given on debenture bonds issued by such companies or through the grant of cultivable lands belonging to the Government at a specially low rate, at least during the early years, which may be augmented with the increasing prosperity.

If the finances of our Bombay Provincial Government were in a more satisfactory and prosperous condition I should have suggested even the grant of subsidies to such companies and enterprises under Co-operative Societies for the purpose of expanding and promoting agricultural enterprises along modern lines.

I expect that the same transition should be our ideal which should be forcefully, energetically and with all sincerity pursued by every Indian in public or private life, with a view to raise our country from the present position of poverty and to utilise the enormous population of agricultural labour as so much capital worth its weight in gold, towards converting this country into a prosperous and powerful country as India happened to be at one time in bygone ages.

FIRST WORLD TOBACCO CONGRESS

The International Society for the Study of the Scientific Sides of Tobacco Cultivation which was founded in the early part of this year, plans to hold its first Congress at Bremen in the autumn of next year. This Society which was established between specialists of the tobacco trade and industry in Germany, Holland, Italy and Switzerland is thus bringing about the first World Tobacco Congress.

SEARCHLIGHTS SHOW VARIOUS ANGLES

Generally one searchlight sends out a single cone of light, but a new German patent makes it possible for one searchlight to project a number of beams by means of mirrors placed at various angles in the path of the rays. These searchlights are used for lighting railway crossings and for floodlighting large areas.

Pinching pennies would be less of a trial if every time you thought you had them properly squeezed into the budget the cost of living didn't shoot up.

EAU DE COLOGNE
No 4711.
THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF
No 4711.
EAU DE COLOGNES
"4711" Classic Eau de Cologne
The world's favourite - invigorating, fragrant and cool.
"Tosca" Eau de Cologne
A happy union of a glamorous perfume with the freshness of Classic Eau de Cologne.
"Rhinegold" Eau de Cologne.
A happy union of an elusive, subtle perfume with the freshness of Classic Eau de Cologne
Rhinegold
4711
Tosca
Eau de Cologne

Where Are the Other Triangles?

"OH, there you are! Is this how you get supper ready by fiddling around with some sticks?"

"I just came out here to get some firewood and now I have made a wonderful discovery."

"A snake?"

"No, something that is more important. See these three sticks all equal in length forming an equilateral triangle? Now, by adding three more sticks of exactly the same length as these three I find I am able to form not just one more but three more equilateral triangles, all of the same size as the first one you see here."

How can four equilateral triangles be formed by adding three more sticks to the single triangle already there? Try this interesting little puzzle with six toothpicks of exactly equal length, and then watch for the solution next week.

(For Solution See Page 63.)

The Knight's Tour

SIR WILLIAM did not serve his monarch in the front line of battle, for it was all the knight could do to amble about in his iron suit, without thinking of mounting a horse. When the war was over, the king assigned Sir William to the task of dividing the captured territory among eleven deserving peasants.

Naturally, the most deserving peasants were to receive larger squares than the less deserving peasants. And each of the eleven squares, large and small, was to contain a well. On the accompanying diagram wells are indicated by crosses.

The captured land consisted of a large square, conveniently divided into 169 smaller squares measuring an acre apiece. The portion each peasant was to receive must necessarily also be in the form of a square and, of course, contain no fractions of an acre.

Weighed down by his armor, the good knight could only walk across three acres at a time before he sank down exhausted. Rather than acknowledge this fact, Sir William pretended that each halt was made for the purpose of assigning some ground to a peasant. As can be seen on the map, the knight did not cover much of the territory before he had given out all the land. Sir William's peculiar course of three squares at a time with one turn has since been adapted to chess, being appropriately called the "knight's move".

While Sir William rested from his labors, the royal surveyor was required to draw the actual boundary lines between the properties of the eleven peasants. How did he draw them? Remember, each peasant must receive a square tract of land including the acre given him by the knight.

The crosses also mark the stopping places of the knight. Can you divide the entire board into eleven squares, each containing a cross?

(For Solution See Page 63.)

I GO WEST

(Continued From Page 51.)

dered whether they typified the women of the West. Somewhere between these three we may arrive at the perfect pattern of Western womanhood—taking the face of Helen, the broad humanitarianism of the noble lady, the intellectual sophistication of Rebecca West. But would such a composite woman give an accurate idea of the women of the West? And is the fat lady shopping in Regent Street typical of ours?

The backbone of England is "the British mother"—solid and matronly. She constitutes the greater part of your news-reading, radio-listening public, and that is, after all, what constitutes a nation. Moral, thrifty, God-fearing, child-bearing—she is a sort of puritanical symbol for everything that is noble and uplifting. Living her life in red brick houses, she is content to spend the autumn of her life surrounded by her children and her children's children, to whom she can relate the incidents of her early life, her loves, her adventures, her joys, her sorrows. Her ideas of morality and of decent living she shouts from the house-tops—this woman with ample bosoms and a prosperous chest, this mother of twins, triples or what have you—this Mother England.

In sharp contrast you have your bits of fluff—little girls, who, in summer, live in bathing pools and shoot round from party in flimsy garments. They are harmless, highly peroxided, painted creatures. Thirsting for sensation, thirsting for sophistication, this modern flapper is a product of this neo-modern civilisation which has brought her Cutex and Kleanex and all that sophisticated sanitation that is wrapped up in pink and blue parcels and labelled "x". With what little she has she tries to make her world an imitation of her dream—while patching her brassiere to keep up her breasts—patching all the time. It is the old story of the small-town girl who has wandered to the great metropolis. Someone had said: "With a face like that, you ought to be in pictures." "You wouldn't fool me, mister, would you?" Now she has joined the grand parade one more extra in the film they called "Life." After all, it was for art's sake, wasn't it? She doesn't know. She is left holding the baby.

When I enter the hot-houses in Grosvenor Street and Park Lane, I see another type of English womanhood. These are the little rosebuds that are just beginning to "come out". It is a bevy of giggling debs who profess to be devotees of art and beauty. They are to be seen at the First Night of the more spectacular of West End shows, and later they dine at the Savoy and the Cafe de Paris. High-steppers into life! Faces worthy of Lenare and Laszlo! Even Hogarth and Cezanne! Food for gossip columns! The centre page of the 'Sketch' and the 'Tatler'! Pedigree England!

Clad in the soft gowns of Hartnell and Schiaparelli, these little socialites have at an early age toured the capitals of Europe. Education covers a multitude of sins and to hook a title is nine-tenths of the degree. They try for a new-laid English peer or a forgotten Polish Count. Failing that, even a Spanish "Markee".

Then come those poor women of yours "who wear glasses, at whom your men won't even make passes" These poor little sex-starved girls go to bed with a picture of some Prince Charming. They are the fans who will travel to the far corners of the world for a glimpse of Clark Gable or Robert Taylor. Virgins all by necessity, not by conviction! They want a home, they want children, they want a night in bed with anyone who will have them. Meanwhile, they spend their lives nursing pimples.

Under a starry Hawaiian sky a dark-haired Romeo whispered in her ear an enchanted tale of love and romance. Sweet music was in the air. There under the heavens in the pale blue moonlight he held her close, his warm lips on her neck. "I've got you under my skin," he said. So she dreams at night and with the awakening comes a fresh crop of pimples. Poor little sex-starved girls! They strike for red pimples as communists strike for red principles.

A Call To Be Faithful

(Continued from page 1)

governed States. Currents of modern civilization light up these old, old territories. These fine States are beating the West at its own game and we cannot but esteem the labours of such men as the Shah of Iran and the great Pasha who is known as "the Father of his people." And yet, one factor often overlooked in this matter is that the ideals and policies on which these governments are being reared are themselves being rejected as inadequate by those who tried them for years; these ideals and policies are found wanting. The greatest forces which generate ghastly wars are those of imperialism, and of nationalism. Dreams of an expanding empire sent the Germany of the Kaiser to warlike preparations; that is what is happening in Germany and Italy to-day. Is not the fate of our own India a lesson in the failure of imperialism and the tragedy of futility which is its inevitable outcome? Do you see what thought emerges? Islamic kingdoms like Iran, Egypt and Turkey are shaping themselves on Occidental lines—that is, they are copying the mechanical, the industrial the economic, the materialistic programmes of Western states In these what is there of the Faith of Islam? Or of the mystical outlook of Sufism? Turkey is fast rising as Japan rose, but should we wish Turkey to play the role Japan is playing to-day?

The Muslims of India form the only branch of the Islamic Confederacy which can contribute and should contribute a mystical, a spiritual current of knowledge and of culture. The Muslims of India originally came to India for a dual purpose; that purpose may not have been clear to their own minds, but history shows that Muslims came to India to give and to take gifts of culture. They brought a culture to India, but also, they found an ancient and a hoary culture existing here. They reared splendid Mosques, but they also found equally splendid Temples erected thousands of years prior to their arrival Spirit fused with Spirit in spite of wars and that is how Muslims became sons and daughters of India. And now, in the fulness of time, Indian Muslims should serve their co-religionists abroad with what they have received from India. Iqbal's cry of which we are hearing so much that "Hindusthan is ours" and that there is no land like it anywhere is true. The Muslim cultural expression in India has been more spiritual than mechanical, more artistic than industrial, and that spiritual current on the art of life came to be derived by them from the magnificent Akasha of ancient Aryavarta.

A New Conception Of Nationalism

Thus we need to foster Manhood, Womanhood, above communalism, creedalism, imperialism. What India has to teach to the world at large is that our conception of patriotism, of nationalism, of racialism, is superior to the fast failing concepts of Occidental civilization. Our India, "Hindusthan Hamara," is not going to war against any country in the world, but on the contrary she is going to bring to the other countries, including the Islamic states of Turkey and Iran and the others, the flowers of our philosophy, the fruits of our mysticism. But, for that purpose it is necessary, and the necessity is becoming pressing, that we men and women of India, young or old, should realize our manhood and our womanhood, above distinctions of castes and creeds, or races and religions.

Yes, we want to develop our manhood and to do so we must free ourselves from those veils of maya which outer differences cause. We must be born as men—Manushyas; we must die as Hindus and Muslims, and even as Indians, and be born again. The great Muslim mystic Hallaj did not say—"I am Islamic Truth"; no, he said—"Ana-ul-Haqq"—"I am the Truth; I am God." He was crucified for his faith; he was put to death and he met death with the philosophic calm of Socrates and of Bruno. Who put him to death? Orthodox sectarianism.

The Path To Manhood

Now, this great central Truth is beautifully expressed in a passage which Iqbal himself has translated from his "New Garden of Mystery":—

If you say that 'I' is a mere illusion—
An appearance among other appearances—
Then tell me who is the subject of this illusion?
Look within and discover.
The world is *visible*.
Yet its existence needs proof!
Not even the intellect of an angel can comprehend it!
The 'I' is *invisible* **and needs no proof!**
Think awhile and see thine own secret!
The 'I' is Truth; it is no illusion.
When it ripens, it becomes eternal!
Lovers, even though separated from the Beloved, live in blissful union!
It is possible to give wings to a mere spark,
And to make it flutter for ever and for ever!
The Eternity of God is elemental and not the reward of his action!
That eternity is superior, which a borrowed soul
Wins for herself by love's frenzy.
Why fear that which comes from without?
For when the 'I' ripens into a self it has no danger of dissolution.
There is a more subtle inner death which makes me tremble!
This death is falling down from love's frenzy,
Saving one's spark and not giving it away freely to the heaps of chaff.
Cutting one's shroud with one's own hands,
Seeing one's death with one's own eyes!
This death lies in ambush for thee!
Fear it, for that is really our death.

Such words reveal that he is speaking of the real death of the Soul, the Inner Death, brought on by spiritual selfishness When we have realized our own immortal divinity it is for the benefit of the race. But, why go so far? We shall encounter that Real Inner Birth when the preliminary task is achieved What is that task? In Iqbal's words—"Look within and discover" What shall we discover?

Think awhile and see thine own secret!
The 'I' is Truth; it is no illusion.

Manhood is universal; the Path to that Manhood is also universal for all. Any one can and all should seek and walk that Path. Its steps have been defined and described in a myriad ways from the most ancient to the most modern times. Let us seek the ancient and universal Path and walk on it till we shall know ourselves as men and find ourselves of the grand company of Universal Brotherhood.

It is the knowledge of the Light of the Soul which will enable all of us, Hindus, Jews, Muslims, Parsis, to unite Breaking bread together is a symbolic act of brotherhood, but when we nourish ourselves from the common platter of Divine Wisdom, enjoying each other's mind-companionship and Soul-friendship, then we become in the real and the only real sense—the Faithful.

THE INDO-ANGLIANS

(Continued From Page 8)

lection of lyrics in prose, and Mr Kaikini's agonised meditations in poetic-prose not seldom suffused with true poetic feeling. The other practitioners of poetic-prose are deceiving themselves and their public. The 'vers librists' are even more self-deluded; their wit is seesaw between rhyme and reason. Indian writers of English verse would be well advised to keep away from the temptations of free verse, and to learn the restraint rather than the multi-lingual gymnastics of Eliot or Ezra Pound Time enough for these when our mastery of English, of its shades of meaning and haunting values of sound, is more complete and more unconscious However poetic one's sensibility, expression in an alien language is possible only after prolonged and intimate study of its sound values and verse forms. Indo-Anglian poetry, to justify its existence, must give us something which neither English literature nor one of our own indigenous literatures can give. It must effect a marriage of Indian poetic experience to English formulae of verse expression. This Toru and Sarojini achieved; it should also be the aim of the other Indo-Anglians.

Indian Fiction Writers

On fiction the Indo-Anglians embarked only recently. Madhaviah's "Thillai Govindan" was admired some twenty years ago but is now practically forgotten. Rajam Iyer's "Vasudeva Sastri" (included in his "Rambles in Vedanta") is an interesting and moving story. Tagore's "Gora," "Home and the World" and "The Wreck" are substantial exhibits quite worthy of the poet-philosopher of Santiniketan More recently, Mr Venkataramani of Madras has published two novels, "Murugan the Tiller" and "Kandan the Patriot." and a volume of short stories, "Jatadharan;" these have won him well-deserved fame all over India Ramu of "Murugan the Tiller" is a specimen of the best that Tamil Nadu could produce, as Gora is presumably a symbol of renascent Bengal Mr Venkataramani is at heart a poet, and though he chastens and ethereallies his irritations and disgust, it is plain that iron has entered his soul But he has the artist's touch which ever so subtly makes evil itself lose half its grossness and feel it's fundamental kinship with the best in life. In Dr C R Reddy's words, Mr. Venkataramani "presents South Indian life both in its traditional, conservative and in its modern, dynamic aspects with convincing sincerity and fascinating power." In "Kandan the Patriot" Mr. Venkataramani has transformed politics itself into poetry and newspaper reports into the coherence of art. He has, too, a characteristic style, with its sonorous sweep, its images and its intricate suggestions; but story, philosophy and style are all compounded into admirable art.

G. K. Chettur, again, was a clever short-story writer. "The Ghost City" contains ten alertly told stories. His brother, S. K. Chettur, is also a facile writer; so is another civilian, Mr. A. S. P. Ayyar. Very recently, the novels of Mr. Mulk Raj Anand and Mr. R. K. Narayan have been well received both in India and in England. Mr. Anand's Coolie and "The Untouchable" are excruciating studies of Indian life. Mr. Narayan's "Swami and His Friends" is an enchanting story for boys—and for adults as well. His latest novel, "Bachelor of Arts," draws an unforgettable picture of an Indian B. A. whose adventures are related with sympathy and humour An English critic compared Mr. Narayan to Checkov and the "London Mercury" was all praise. Social life in India is an inexhaustible topic; if only the Indo-Anglians will deal with it veraciously and sympathetically, with no axes to grind, they will be doing something worth while.

Playwrights And Essayists

The Indo-Anglians cannot be said to have done anything remarkable in drama or criticism. Mr V V. Srinivasa Iyengar's "Dramatic Divertissements" are pretty things, but Mr. A. S. P. Ayyar's plays are failures. As for criticism, we should have expected the professors of English in the many colleges and Universities in India to have done something. Unfortunately, most of them are indolent, satisfied to teach the prescribed texts and assess the answer-books; some of them write annotations at one rupee per page, the best among them "edit" essays and poems. There are a few exceptions: Mr Ranjee Shahanee has given us a book on Shakespeare, Mr Aiyappan Pillai of the Madras University has published a valuable history of Shakespeare Criticism, Principal P. Seshadri has to his credit a monograph on the Anglo-Indian poet, Leyden, and Mr. S C. Gupta of the Presidency College, Calcutta, has made a study of the art of Bernard Shaw. A few others should be mentioned if space permitted, but they are not so numerous as they ought to be

Not have Indo-Anglians produced biographies at once scholarly and interesting. Mr. P A. Wadia's "Mahatma Gandhi" is good—but one swallow does not make a summer. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's 'Autobiography' has justly become a best-seller. Sir P C. Ray, Surendranath Banerjea, and Mahatma Gandhi have also given us good autobiographies. As for writers of thumb-nail sketches, we have had Mr Iswar Dutt's "Sparks and Fumes," Mr. Chalapathi Rao's "Skinned Alive"—and certainly they can write with point. The humorous essay again has been ably exploited by "S. V. V." and Mr. Baugaruswami in Madras; they have delighted thousands of readers of "The Hindu" and "My Magazine."

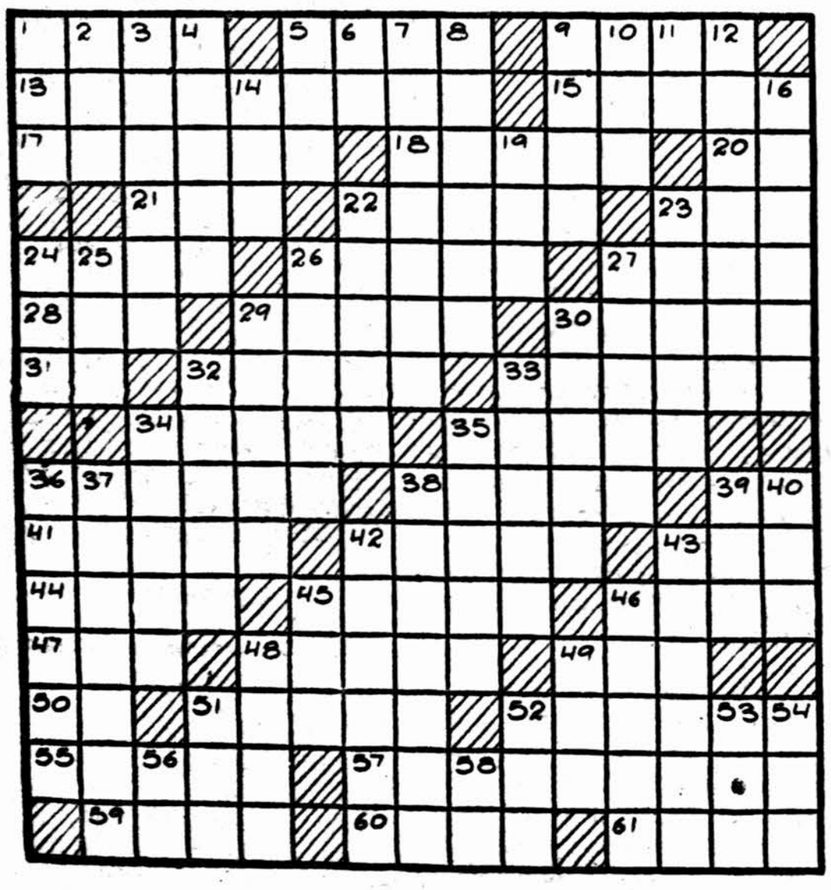
This sketch of nearly one hundred years of Indo-Anglian literature ought to give the optimist some hope regarding the future of the English language in India. On the other hand, if the Hindi-Hindustani movement succeeds, the Indo-Anglians will be left to plough a lonelier furrow than ever. If the past has been a tale of unfulfilled renown and the future holds forth no rosier hopes, how can one help pitying the Indo-Anglians? Perhaps these gloomy forebodings are unjustified; perhaps there is a glorious future for the Indo-Anglians: if so, we shall be very happy indeed

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Musical work.
5—Gentle breeze.
9—Land held in absolute independence.
13—What line of English kings included Henry IV?
15—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
17—What city was the center of ancient Greek culture?
18—Bare and grim.
20—Symbol for nickel.
21—Indian of Tierra del Fuego.



22—Scriptures.
23—Wine chalice.
24—Stop.
26—Plant of Asia.
27—Scheme.
28—Some.
29—What is another name for chosen?
30—Land bordering on water.
31—Note of the scale.
32—What is the missing first name of the former movie star:—Novarro?
33—Pieces of timber.
34—Feminine name.
35—The ones referred to.
36—Italian city.
38—Thick soup.
39—Biblical pronoun.
41—Collect.
42—Mark of omission.
43—Cry of a crow.
44—Crippled.
45—American quail.
46—Counterfeit.
47—Scandinavian name.
48—Mature.
49—Watch pocket.
50—Football position (abbr.).
51—Lowest point.
52—Unpaid.
55—Peddler.
57—Complicated situation.
59—Measure out.
60—Wander.
61—Otherwise.

VERTICAL

1—Palm leaf.
2—Strike lighty.
3—Profane.
4—Perfume.
5—Beast of burden.
6—Tone in Guido's scale.
7—Regulated system of diet.
8—With what peninsula is the name of T. E. Lawrence connected?
9—Feminine name.
10—The wife of what Biblical character was changed into a pillar of salt?
11—River of Siberia.
12—According to Hamlet, something was rotten in the state of ——?
14—Literary collection.
16—Climbing plants.
19—Rubber tree.
22—Member of nobility.
23—Unaccompanied.
24—Head covering.
25—Cuckoo.
26—What Shakespearean hero was of the family of Montague?
27—One view.
29—Conical heaps of stone.
30—Driving rain.
32—Elevate.
33—Combining form, mind.
34—Booth at a fair (Scot.).
35—What was the capital of modern Italy until 1865?
36—Who wrote the English prose romance, "Morte d'Arthur?"
37—Mixture.
38—What is the capital of Sicily?
39—Ox of Asia.
40—Female sheep.
42—Imitator.
43—Who wrote "Jurgen?"
45—Spanish epic hero.
46—Work metal while hot.
48—Unusual.
49—Away.
51—Gain as clear profit.
52—Supply with weapons.
53—Sloths.
54—Fish eggs.
56—Earth goddess.
58—College degree (abbr.).

(For Solution See Page 63.)

An Enigma

HERE is an interesting little enigma with which to puzzle some of your friends at the next party. It is solved by the four words chine, niche, chin and inch, but be careful not to reveal the solution until you have allowed your friends some time to ponder over the puzzle itself:

Divide a piece of beef or pork
Without the aid of knife and fork;
It gives a shelf, rejoined with skill,
Where you may set this if you will.
Strike off instead the end, its place
Is plain as nose upon your face,
Cut this asunder in your mind,
And what is first put now behind;
Part of our foot you thus discover,
And in a measure all is over,

SOME SAW

"Well!" remarked the agitated carpenter to his assistant, "of all the saws that I ever saw saw, I never saw a saw saw as this saw sawed."

THREE DOUBLE BEHEADMENTS

LOP off the initial letter of the first word described in each stanza to get the second word. Behead the second word to get the third word.

1.

When at the races, this horse does start,
He's harnessed to a sulky cart.
A mean and worthless cad is this.
One we surely would not miss.
You find this mammal on fish is thriving.
For he is very skilled in diving.

2.

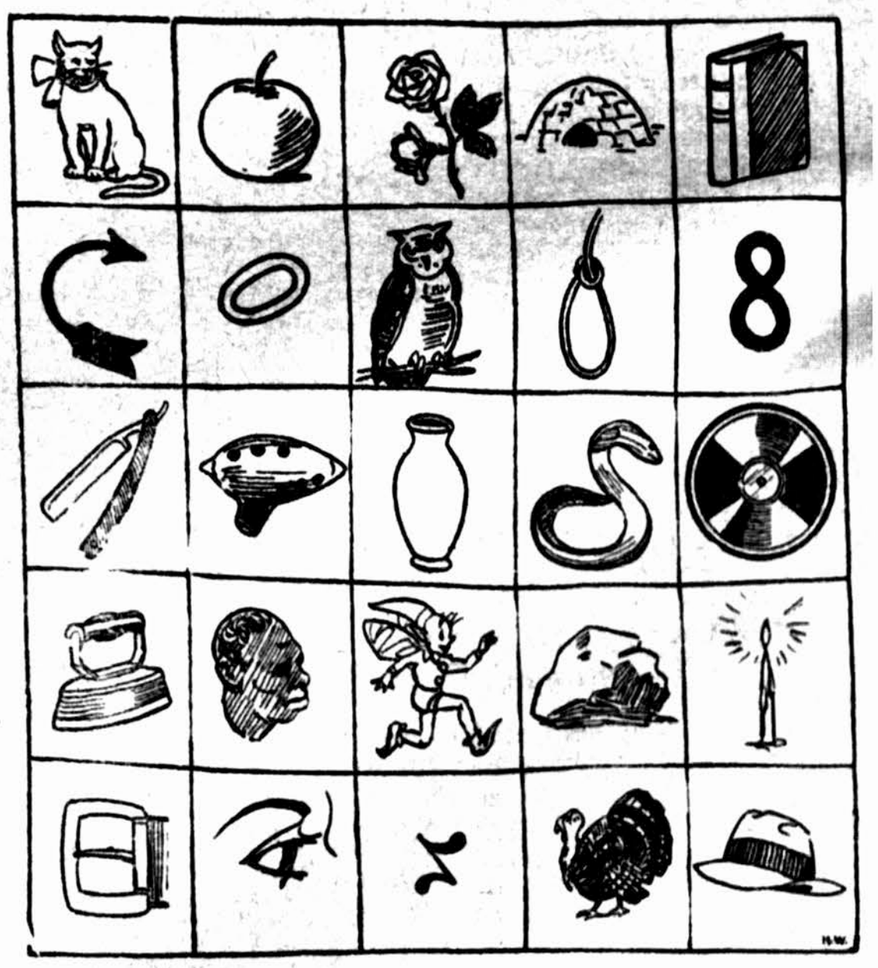
This is what they call a member
Of a lodge you should remember.
To shield from fire, our woods and groves,
This warden through the forests roves.
When people mar things that you treasure,
You have "a feeling of displeasure".

3.

This name fits one, you will agree,
Who collects cash, dishonestly.
A timber that holds up the roof,
And helps to keep it weatherproof.
And now, to finish off this rhyme,
A word, that means, "later in time".

(For Solution See Page 63.)

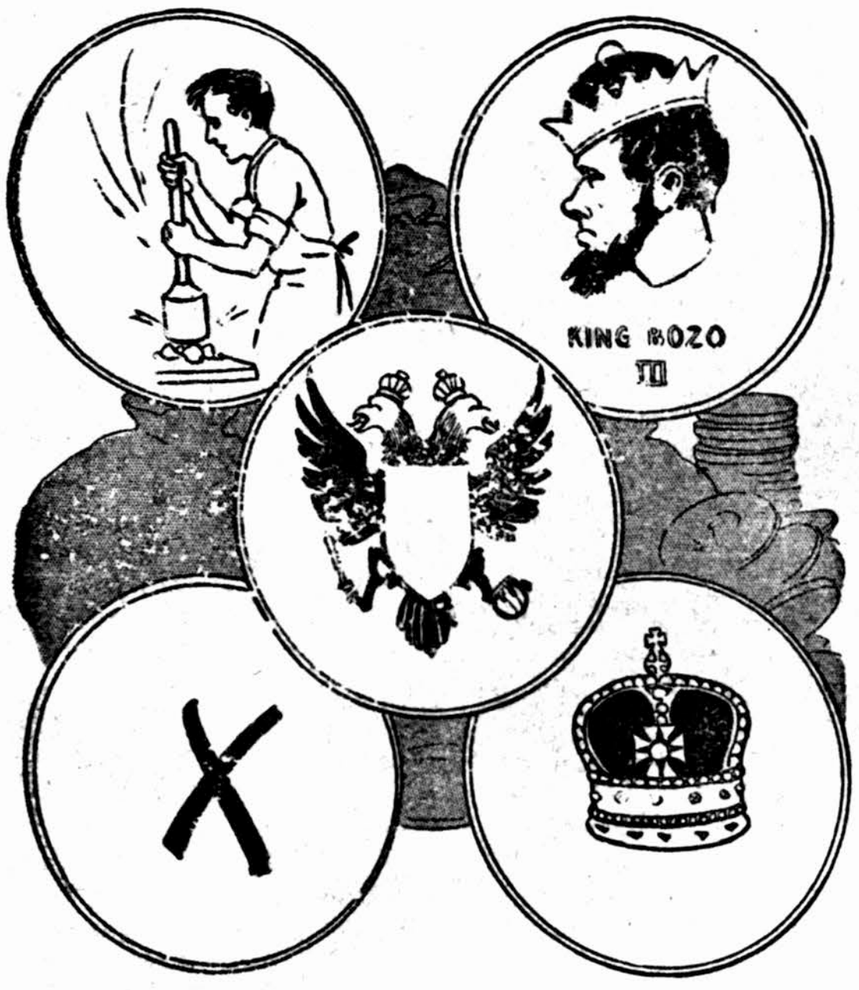
A PICTORIAL WORD SQUARE



HERE'S an interesting new variety of the familiar word square puzzle in which you are invited to figure out the names of objects instead of simply inserting letters in the squares.

Guess the names of the objects in the squares and write down the initial letters of their names. If you have chosen the correct names, the letters you have written will form a word square. That is, they will spell a certain five words in the horizontal and vertical rows. It is not necessary to recognize all the objects, for if you are unable to spell a word, horizontally, you may do so vertically.

(For Solution See Page 63.)



Can You Name These Coins?

EVERYBBODY is, or ought to be, a collector of coins. Here are five for your collection and probably you never before saw any coins like them. That is because they are rebus coins and it is up to you to identify them, if you can. Four of them represent European coins. The fifth is a rare coin of the United States no longer in circulation.

Can you recognize all five?

(For Solution See Page 63.)

BOMBAY BLOSSOMS

being so very widely divergent, it was not to be supposed that they would request an Indian to serve on the Committee.

So they repeated the history of Simon Commission. Even Moderates resent this exclusion. But then we are told that we have had no army experience. To this of course the reply is that Duff Cooper had no Army experience before he became War Minister. Nor had Churchill any naval experience before he was appointed as the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Anyway, the constitution of the Chatfield Committee reminds me of what Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar once told Lord Goschen. "My lord", he said, "you may control all the departments, only transfer the Army and finance to popular control." That Britain does not mean to do. It is pretty evident from the appointment of the Chatfield Committee.

INDIA IN THE COMMONS

Friends of India in the House of Commons have resented the absence of any reference to India in the King's speech. Nor is there the slightest indication in the royal speech of any intended visit of the King to India. So far at least as this country is concerned, the disappointment expressed by Labour Leaders is not shared

We want the future of the country to be decided not in Westminster but in India. That being so, the non-reference to India is to be welcomed, especially if it is a precursor to a new policy of allowing the people of India a bit of self-determination which Britain was anxious to give Germany in respect of Czechoslovakia.

Whether the absence of this reference to India can be attributed to the presence in the present British Cabinet of our good old friend Sir John Anderson is more than one can venture to say just yet. But one should not be surprised if the ex-Governor of Bengal had something to do in this connection.

The King of England can do no wrong. So he agreed to omit India. We want in this country that the King's representative can do no wrong. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. What is wrong with the desire to imitate England in the achievement of this glorious constitutional convention?

B. G. HORNIMAN'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Horniman's decision to stand for the Municipality from his old constituency will be welcomed. It is wrong to suppose that he is an anti-Congress candidate. The Congress has set up only three candidates for the four seats thrown open to election. For his singular minded devotion to the cause of India, Mr. Horniman deserves the support of his constituency in a generous measure.

His services to this City have been manifold. If hitherto they were mainly political it was not his fault. We had no power to remedy any grievances as long as we had no political power. Now that we have a semblance of power it is but fitting that tried servants of the nation should seek avenues for constructive work.

The Bombay Municipality has been notoriously reactionary in many things unlike its contemporaries in Calcutta and Madras. The presence of a man like Mr. Horniman should greatly help to bring about a reorientation in the outlook of this anti-deluvian body. Although he may not be a Congressman, Mr. Horniman may be

(Continued From Page 6)

depended upon not to injure Congress interests.

In any event, that Mr. Horniman is entitled to our gratitude admits of no doubt. He has been the pioneer of many political movements in Bombay. When we were yet untrained in modern political battles, Horniman taught us how to fight the bureaucracy on its own ground. Because he did so, he paid a huge price. It is up to us to redeem our gratitude.

WELL DONE, FAZLUL HUQ!

It is first rate news—the one coming from Calcutta. If it is true that the Premier of Bengal has decided to commit his government to help the proposed Indian automobile industry, then indeed he has done something to deserve his position in the Government of Bengal.

The news adds that certain sections of commercialists would like to locate the new works in Calcutta. I sincerely hope that Bombay capitalists will prevent this. To allow the idea to take root in Calcutta will be for Bombay to disown her old traditional title of "The Pioneer of Indian Industries."

Vested interests of course will cry hoarse against the inauguration of the automobile industry. But that ought not to prevent Bombay from doing her obvious duty. She has been the pioneer of every industrial movement so far. Textile manufacture has been one contribution. Steel was ushered in by Bombay's enterprise. Cement also received stimulus here.

That being so, she must not allow the credit for automobile manufacture to go to Calcutta. Bombay moreover has certain natural facilities. She possesses a natural harbour. The finance market of India is located in Bombay. She must take the lead in the field of inaugurating the automobile industry. It goes without saying.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

I am sorry to hear from a Calcutta friend that the recent demonstration against Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was a cooked-up affair. Those who do not want Maulana to get the Congress Presidentship are behind this unholy demonstration. Maulana's presidentship means the death-knell of the Muslim League. Communalists want to prevent the obvious if possible.

I hear all kinds of stories regarding the genesis of the demonstration. But I have neither the time nor the inclination to go into the series of allegations made. All one can say is that, if political motives predominated this gathering, it was an unworthy demonstration. The Mussalmans of Bengal are not such cowards as is being sought to be made out.

The duty of the country is clear. It ought to reply to this cooked-up affair. The only answer is to elect Maulana Saheb to the Congress presidentship by an unanimous vote. It is possible that the Maulana may refuse the honour, but he ought to be compelled to accept the Congress Crown in the interest of India's freedom.

He is the one man in Bengal to-day, who is hated by the communalist and by the bureaucrat. He is a statesman of a far higher order than many of us realise. The only person who knows and values Maulana's ability and statesmanship at their true worth is Mahatma Gandhi. I ought to add that Mr. Subhas Bose is another convinced admirer of Abul Kalam.

WHY NOT HINDUSTANI?

It is time that someone made a move to hindustanise the existing Hindi schools in the City. The Congress has now adopted Hindustani as the 'lingua franca' of India. It is therefore the duty of all patriotic Indians to support Hindustani to the exclusion of Hindi or Urdu.

Hindi schools have done more than any other institution outside the Congress to mould the character of the nation and unify the various provinces. They ought now to come forward and take one more logical step. That is to give practical effect to the Congress mandate. Nobody wants to belittle Hindi or Urdu. They are bound to live.

A 'lingua franca' to be successful and suitable must be known to a majority. Admittedly Hindustani is more commonly understood than either Urdu or Hindi. The protagonist of either language has to make a few adjustments here and a few there. The rest is plain sailing.

Whatever the attitude of the advocates of Hindi or Urdu, those who learn the national language of India for the first time should insist on Hindustani. Madras has already taken a lead in this desirable direction. It is now Bombay's opportunity to follow suit.

CIRCUS MANAGER

"I have already prepared the poster—to see that you teach the elephant the trick."

Doctor discovers the treatment for Asthma and BRONCHITIS

"Wonderful Effect" of Dr Hair's Asthma Cure.

A Doctor in India who wished to cure his patients of Asthma and Bronchitis writes to say that after trying many different medicines without success he gave them Dr Hair's Asthma Cure and in his own words the effect was 'WONDERFUL' He writes 'It has proved a boon to my patients'

Defence against Asthma and Bronchitis must take the form of attack YOU must attack YOU must steadily build up and prepare your whole system until the attacks get less cruel less frequent, less able to break and exhaust you And you must do it by strengthening your natural resistance by taking Dr Hair's Asthma Cure which is a liquid medicine and therefore can be completely absorbed by the system If only you could see the mountain of joyful appreciative letters from sufferers who have found true and lasting relief by taking Dr Hair's Asthma Cure you would realise that you also can end the bitter, horrible suffering of Asthma and Bronchitis For eleven years Dr Hair suffered and then at last he found the remedy

YOU WANT PROOF—HERE IT IS

Read Dr Hair's own book—free. See for yourself what other sufferers say about Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure. Post the coupon below at once. Involve yourself in no obligation. But for your own sake read the proof

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The Royal Physician who said he knew many people benefited by using Dr Hair's Asthma Cure

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COUPON FOR FREE MEDICAL BOOK

D... HAIR'S Indian (Depot, No 3, P.O. Box No. 431, Bombay

Please send me the free 48-page book by Dr. B. W. Hair, M.D., with details of treatment, Health Rules Diet Suggestions and Testimonials.

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ADDRESS .....

No .

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Czech Issues

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

These are days of unusual swiftness in the march of time; to-morrow's events may be the verification of to-day's predictions, or they may be matters totally unexpected. Certain it is, however, that come what may, each change in the mood or manner of the world will be reflected in its postage paper.

For weeks the name "Czechoslovakia" has loomed large in the day's headlines, and the 54,000 square miles that comprise the area of that sovereign state have been the cynosure of all eyes. For years the same country has been a most liberal contributor to postage stamp albums with the theme of "liberty" providing the subject for much of her output.

It is just twenty years since the Republic of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed, and in the interim nearly 600 varieties of postage paper has been issued in 111 designs

Early issues bore allegorical designs representative of newly acquired freedom—the Bohemian Lion breaking his chains; the female figure of Czechoslovakia breaking chains. The late Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, president of the republic for eighteen years, appears on many, many stamps. The likeness of President Benes has appeared on the most recent issues.

Two of the world's most famous composers were natives of Bohemia, a territory incorporated in Czechoslovakia, and both men were honoured on commemorative issues in 1934. They were Friedrich Smetana and Anton Dvorak.

The greatest number of Czechoslovakian stamp designs have been devoted to views of the beautiful scenery, ancient towns, cathedrals and historic castles in which the land abounds.

Recent issues have put special stress on the victories achieved by Czech forces during the World War.

The most recent Czech stamp was a 1-koruna scarlet picturing Hradcany hill in Prague, a familiar scene to all stamp collectors On the summit of the hill is the fortified palace which housed the kings of ancient Bohemia. Today it is the seat of Government and residence of President Benes.

* * * *

Sports Set

The ninth annual Balkan games have been commemorated by a set of four semi-postal stamps issued by Bulgaria. The 0.50 plus 0.50 dinars, orange-brown pictures a runner reaching the finish line. On the 1 dinar plus 1 dinar green, three hurdlers in action are portrayed. The 1.50 dinar plus 1.50 dinar rose pink pictures a pole vaulter crossing the bar while the 2 dinar plus 2 dinar blue presents a shot putter.

* * * *

Fair Honoured

Turkey has issued a set of ten stamps in honour of the eighth International Fair at Smyrna held during August and September. The set is itemized as follows:

10 para, dark brown, street scene in Smyrna.

30 para, violet view of fair building.

2-1/2 kurus, blue-green, branch of figs.

3 kurus, orange, tower.

5 kurus, olive-brown, olive branch.

6 kurus, sepia, native with grapes.

7-1/2 kurus, red, native woman picking grapes.

8 gurus, brown-orange, view of Smyrna.

12 kurus, red-violet, equestrian statue of President Ataturk.

12-1/2 kurus, blue, President Ataturk in evening dress.

Each stamp bears the inscription, "Izmir Enternasyonal Fuari" (Smyrna International Fair) and the date 1938.

* * * *

Special Cachet

A cachet in honour of General U. S. Grant is being sponsored by

H. D. Hubbard, 119 S. 39th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. On October 23rd, 1863, Grant reached Chattanooga to join forces with Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas. The seventy-fifth anniversary of the occasion is observed by this cachet which will bear a portrait of Grant and will be mailed from Chattanooga.

Coleclions desiring cachets may send as many unstuffed, unsealed standard size envelopes as desired to reach the above address not later than October 21st. Forwarding postage appreciated but not required.

* * * *

The Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee has announced a cachet commemorating fifty years of Health Education against tuberculosis. A 1938 Christmas Seal will be affixed to the back of the letter.

All letters will be mailed on Thanksgiving Day, the first day of the 1938 Seal sale. Orders should be sent to the Educational Department, Philadelphia Health Council, 311 S. Juniper Street, Philadelphia by November 15th. The price is 10c. plus 3c. postage.

* * * *

Stamp Teaser

1. Aesculapius, the God of Medicine, appears on what stamp?

2. Do you know to what animal family the ocelot belongs and where he is pictured on a stamp?

3. What diamond shaped stamp pictures a harbour?

4. St. Emery has been postally honoured by what country?

5. Do you know the stamp that presents a most attractive basket of fruit?

* * * *

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. President Colindres was inaugurated as chief executive of Honduras in 1929, and a stamp issued in honour of the occasion bears his portrait.

2. A bird of paradise appears on an adhesive issued by New Guinea in 1931.

3. The Battle of Sarandi took place during Uruguay's war for independence in 1825. It is commemorated on a 1925 stamp issue.

4. The Chicago Century of Progress is shown on an Italian stamp of 1933

5. You will find almond blossoms on an Italian issue of 1923.

(COPYRIGHT.)

PROF. KABLY

A FAREWELL PARTY AT DEOLALI

A farewell party was given by Khan Bahadur Abdul Gafoor to Captain S. H. C. Stothered, commanding detachment, officers and other ranks and families of the 1st Bn. (Cheshire) Regiment on the Munro Lines Ground at Deolali on Monday, the 7th inst.

After the tea there was a presentation of address. This was followed by a conjuring performance given by Prof. Kably, M.S.I.M., I.A.M. (U. S. A.). The audience were greatly mystified by the wonderful skill displayed by Prof. Kably, who is of young age.

During the tea the band was played by the Nasik Police. At the end there was a firework display.

"Well, I shall not be able to fly very high on two pounds a week."

"My dear man, this is a coal mining concern not a flying school."

ILLUSTRATED

'A Guide to Sufferers'

2nd. Edition Just Published.

FREE BOOK

Th new edition contains a chapter on physiology of disease, describes the method of avoiding all evil influences of nine planets, reveals secrets of gaining sex-energy and everlasting power and gives informations about the treatments of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, impotency, Dyspepsia, Female Diseases etc. Sent absolutely free.

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FOR GREATER ENERGY AND INCREASED VITALITY.

PANYON

• The Finest Food Drink •

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★ MILK
★ COCOA
★ LECITHIN

PANYON

Contains No added Sugar Starch—or artificial Flavouring

BENGAL CHEMICAL

CALCUTTA : : BOMBAY.

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay.

An optimist is anyone who thinks he can entertain with gay parties every night and keep the goodwill of his neighbours.

Organising A Guild

(Continued From Page 4)

trolled machines shall also, at the discretion of the master-craftsmen of the Grand Council be permitted for use by handicraftsmen. 'In all cases where matters of machine versus handwork are to be decided, the advice of at least thirty masters of the handcraft in question, shall be taken, and these masters shall form a special commission with masters of the Grand Council, for that purpose. The decisions of the crafts-masters (on matters concerning mechanicalisation of industries) as distinct from the merchants, shall be final; though the advice of merchants may be taken.

"The principles guiding the crafts-masters in determining what machines shall be used and what not, shall be human, not merely commercial. The principles of Purity, Beauty and Integrity shall rule their judgments—that is, no machine shall be permitted which lowers the standard of material and/or workmanship, or which immediately or ultimately creates unemployment or wrong employment. By "wrong employment" is meant work in the doing of which the faculties of creativity and skill of the workers are not called out as fully as they would be if the same work were done by hand."

A Brotherhood

As I write this a number of craftsmen are signing a petition to the Prime Minister of a certain Government. The manner in which these signatures are being collected is significant. 'Men of three different political parties and two communities are collecting the names and addresses together, and each one of these men is pleading the cause of workers of all parties!' I am stating bare facts. This is solid proof that the Guilds could solve, not only industrial problems, but also communal problems. I believe also that they might convert and absorb many fine workers from the "vested interest" side. Incidentally we are all 'workers" in a Guild. The guildsmen only regard as "masters" those who have mastered a creative craft, and this masterhood does not reduce the rank and file to servility, but raises them by degrees to freedom, and intelligent citizenship.

A Summing Up

Here are excerpts from our petition:—

"We, your humble servants.... have been made acquainted with the Constitution of a State Guild by Tandra Devi, and by her friends among our own leaders and co-workers, and in sending you our humble petition we desire to inform your Honour that they and we are in complete agreement and sympathy with its aims and objects, which can be summed up as follows:—

"The Guild to be strictly co-partnership on a graded scale throughout, non-violent, non-communal and non-political (by non-violent we include no violent picketing in case of labour difficulties, and so on). Guildsmen may have their own political views, but the guild itself is not to be used as a political instrument of any party.

"We will accept an absolute minimum of pay, as in an army, to be supplemented by dividends according to our rank and the stocks produced and sold. The Guild in every department shall be run by its own properly elected representatives, including representatives of the apprentices (and shop-workers) and salesmen.

"Each local council shall be in charge of a properly elected master-craftsman, as president, and a salesman, as vice-president. We are willing to abide by the rulings of our own elected councils based upon the aforesaid Constitution.

"The Guild shall be run in 3 Degrees: masters, salesmen and apprentices. Every position in the Guild shall be won by merit; co-operation shall replace competition; there shall be no capitalistic organisation, but each member will get his fair due if he works for it

"We will put ourselves under the discipline of our councils and we understand that Guild discipline will be enforced for: Untruth and dishonesty to fellow-guildsmen or public; trading outside the Guild; ill-treatment of fellow-guildsmen; injustice to fellow-guildsmen; participating in inter-communal violence, or inciting to such by propaganda or otherwise, inside or outside the Guild

"We understand that the principles of the Guild are: Beauty, Purity and Integrity (honesty) and that our motto is: "Shed light through works." We are in full accord with the implications of these principles and shall, God helping us, try to carry them out both in production and in trading with the public.

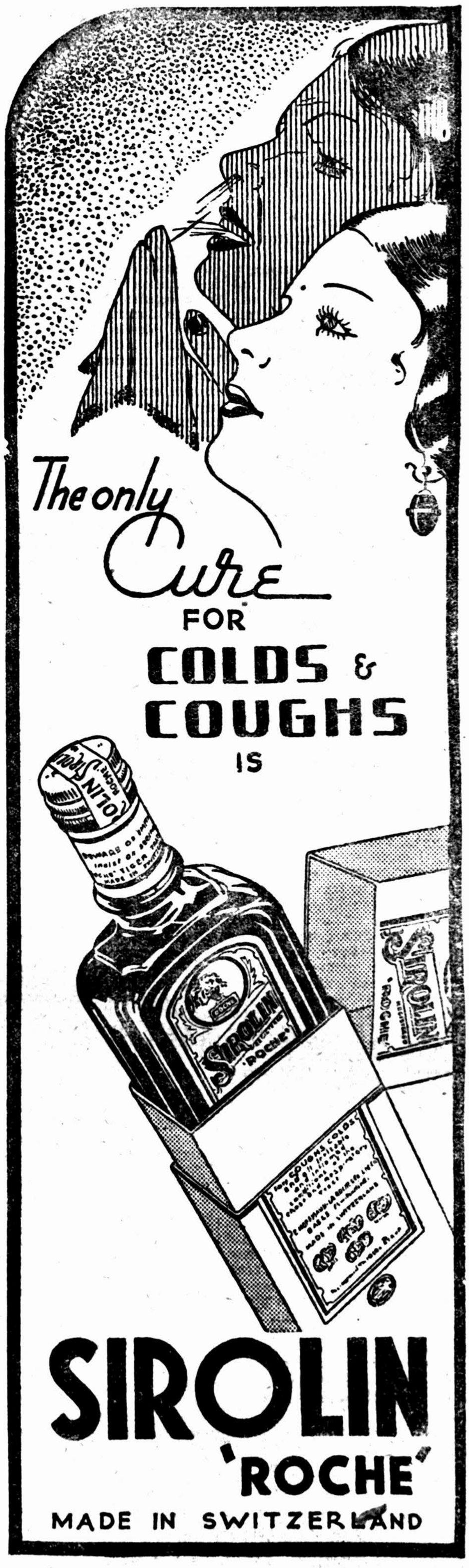
"We subscribe to the objects as herein stated and desire now to form ourselves into the first.... Guild under the aforesaid objects and Constitution.

"We will peacefully endeavour to spread the good spirit of our Guild among our fellow-subjects and pray you to give that advice, financial assistance and State protection which will enable us to start work....

"There is terrible suffering among us. This is the great opportunity to work out our own betterment, to educate ourselves in honest production, trading and good citizenship....." etc., etc.

What shall be our next step? If the Government will not or cannot protect and finance Guilds, we will wait, educating ourselves in the ideas of Guild citizenship and guild statesmanship, until such time as those in power see that by bringing back the Guild Councils to this land they will forge a weapon against industrial anarchy, sap the energy from communal strife, build responsible citizens, and finally achieve wealth for many, and a decent livelihood for all. Shall a few vested interests be allowed to stand in the way of this? Perhaps. But if so, it is short-sighted policy indeed.

Note:—Since writing these articles, Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalswami Ayyangar, Prime Minister Jummu and Kashmir, has promised financial aid to, and Government protection of, a Guild or Guilds to be run on the principles I have indicated. The Director of Industries here, Mr. M. G. Kotibhaskar, on the one hand, and myself on the other, are endeavouring to prepare final schemes whereby to carry the Prime Minister's generous offer into effect. It now remains to be seen, whether local vested interests, or this big thing for the workers and for all public-spirited merchants, will prevail.—Tandra Devi.



A Truly Great Man

(Continued from Page 3.)

Nor overpowered with arms, desert his cause,
Unashamed, though foiled, he does the best he can.
Force is of brutes, but honesty is of man."

He Never Flinched

Look, if you please, at Ansari's glorious record. He had never been guilty of doing or saying a thing on the mere ground that it had popular support. Nor was he ever known to flinch from his duty even if the mob jeered at him. Take, for instance, his historic role soon after the Gaya Congress of 1922. Because the Congress would not accept his lead for a Council programme, Deshbandhu C. R. Das resigned his presidentship of the National Congress and inaugurated his All-India Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party on January 1, 1923. The Congress Constitution in those days had made no provision for the resignation of its President If Das himself was absent, then the All India Congress Committee could elect the seniormost ex-President present to take the chair for that particular meeting. If the ex-officio President was himself present and declined to carry out his functions, the Congress Constitution had made no provision to meet the contingency. In defiance of all rules and conventions, C. Rajagopalachariar proposed the name of Ansari for the presidentship of the All-India Congress Committee! Ansari had not even been an ex-President But the difficulty was not of Ansari's making, nor of Rajaji's. Every ex-president of the Congress had allied himself to the Deshbandhu. The only one left—Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar was too old to take up the post and he was unwilling to shoulder responsibility. It was a novel experience for Ansari. He could have declined the honour, but he did not, although intellectually, as he told me years afterwards, he found himself in the camp of Deshbandhu Das, Motilal Nehru and Hakim Saheb Ajmal Khan. But, his devotion for Mahatma Gandhi was too genuine to permit him to make any political adjustment, however expedient when the leader was in jail. This great trait in Ansari appealed so much to Deshbandhu Das that he publicly declared that the one man, besides Rajendra Prasad, for whom he had genuine respect among No-Changers was Dr. Ansari himself, because Ansari cared not for honours but for the cause of his leader. Only those, who had the privilege of knowing Ansari at close quarters, would be likely to realise that it was an act of sacrifice on his part to accept the acting presidentship. While Ansari always defended his leader he would never have recourse to arguments of doubtful character even to run his point home.

Gandhiji Returned His Love

That Gandhiji returned this love may be taken for granted. I remember particularly one occasion. It was my privilege to accompany Ansari, Bidhan Roy and Bhulabhai Desai in their historic visit to Patna to interview Gandhiji in April, 1934. These three Congressmen had been requested by a Conference of Congressmen, that had met at Ansari's place on April, 1. to convey to Mahatma Gandhi their considered opinion that it was time for the Congress to change its tactics, develop a parliamentary mentality and fight the enemies of Indian freedom from within the citadels of the bureaucracy. Although, unaided by any of these three distinguished deputationists he had come to an independent judgment more or less on the same lines as the Delhi Conference. Mahatma Gandhi—that prince of listeners—gave a patient hearing to Ansari. It was an all-night sitting. The next morning, I ventured to ask Bhulabhai Desai why it was that, when he had made up his mind to withdraw Civil Disobedience and advise the Congress to take to a parliamentary programme, Gandhiji wasted a whole night to listen to arguments favouring a suspension of his programme. Bhulabhai replied:

"The reason is that Gandhiji's affection and regard for Ansari prompted him to hear him who had come from a long distance to see him. You, no doubt, think that because he was tired Gandhiji should have at once told Ansari that he had come to the same conclusion as he and his colleagues, and then dimissed him straightaway. But that is not the Gandhian way. Gandhiji knew and knows how Ansari sacrificed for the sake of the frail figure which he owned as his leader and guide. He therefore, gave him a full and patient hearing, although his weak physique rebelled against the ordeal."

A Matter Of History

It is not, perhaps, known as well as it ought to be that Ansari's regard for Gandhiji was the sole reason on many occasions, which made him subordinate his own reason sometimes. I should like, if I may, to quote an incident. The Delhi Conference of April, 1, 1934 was really to have met a fortnight earlier, according to the original programme chalked out by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy. Satyamurti and one or two others had already reached Delhi. Bidhan was to have joined them in a day or two. Indeed, Dr. Roy had already booked his seat for Delhi. Look at our surprise then when we read in the local papers a message announcing that Ansari, condemned the movement for Council entry. It added that the Conference had been put off indefinitely. I was immediately deputed to go to Delhi and interview Ansari, not in my capacity as a professional journalist, but as an Indian interested in his country's welfare. I interviewed Ansari within a few minutes of my arrival at Delhi. With great dignity that alawys characterised his pronouncements, Ansari declared:

My dear fellow, take it from me that I was shocked to discover that, in asking for the withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Programme, some of us were more intent on Council entry rather than on the withdrawal of the Revolt Programme. Now, it seemed to me that it would be a betrayal of Gandhiji. Not that I believed that Council entry was demoralising as some others would have it, but it was revolting to me to offer my hand to the Britisher before the tomb of Civil Disobedience was even dry! Just imagine what a great betrayal of Gandhiji it would mean!

Gandhiji Before Conviction

How far I shall be justified in reporting the whole conversation is more than I can decide for myself. Dr. Roy's permission must be obtained before releasing the whole conversation. Without betraying confidence, however one may say this—that I conveyed Bidhan Roy's message to Ansari and persuaded him to agree to a Conference at least on April, 1. Ansari, of course, agreed The meeting took place as arranged. Although it came to certain conclusions as a result of two days' deliberations, Ansari insisted that the resolutions should be conveyed formally to Mahatma Gandhi before they were given effect to. The meeting agreed. Ansari's one idea was to hold back "the vultures" of the Press from having access thereto before Gandhiji was appraised of the situation. Although I respected his sentiment, I felt he was going a little too far and I told him so, for I had already taken the responsibility of releasing to the Press through "The Hindu" all that had happened at the Conference. Ansari felt shocked. But, before we reached Cawnpore, I was forgiven.

A Challenge And Its Sequel

Having spoken to Gandhiji and obtained his permission, Ansari became a whole hogger prochanger. On May 1 1934, we had a conference of about one hundred Congressmen at the summer Head-Quarters of Bihar. This Conference decided on the revival of the Swarajya Party. Even as the meeting was going on, Lord Willingdon announced the withdrawal of his earlier ban on Congress organisations. That, of course, helped the new prochangers. At the meeting itself, K. F. Nariman who had not yet reconciled himself to the Council programme, made a devastating speech in the course of which he not only criticised and ridiculed the new programme, but also attributed motives to councilwallahs. President Ansari got excited. For the moment he forgot the heart trouble he was suffering from. He made an excited speech for wellnigh fifteen minutes. Mrs. Naidu was worried, because she realised what heart trouble could do. Anyway, the speech of Ansari was productive of one good. It made a convert of Nariman on the spot.

Apostle Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

As an apostle of a Hindu-Muslim Unity, Ansari had few equals. He was one of the very few that wanted inter-communal unity for its own sake, apart from its inevitability before the success of a higher cause. A pious and orthodox Mussalman himself, he could never bring himself to deny the other community its religious rights and privileges. In the days of riots and bloodshed in Delhi, Ansari and Hakim Saheb were about the only two Mussalman leaders who could go fearlessly and move about in Hindu mohallas to pacify the crowds! The grim fight over the cow sacrifice and music before mosques sickened Ansari to a degree. I remember one occasion. It was in 1923 in the premises of the Central Kilafat Committee at Dongri, Bombay. A few days yet remained for the Id. Ansari wanted to settle the question by reason, if it was humanly possible. He sent for Marmaduke Pickthall and, with the help of Muslim divines, gave out the theory that the most acceptable sacrifice to God was that which the sacrificer loved most. Did he sacrifice the cow because he loved it? He just hated the Hindu and therefore he killed the cow. Now, that was wrong! In arguing, Ansari forgot that he was talking to just one person, namely Pickthall, and delivered a regular lecture as if he was addressing an audience of two thousand people. A few days after, the subject matter of this talk was included in a leading article of "The Bombay Chronicle." Fewer cows were sacrificed in those days than are now being done.

Quoted Even After Death

Ansari is one of the privileged few who are quoted even after their death. Many are asking even to-day what Ansari would have said or done in respect of the Hindustani-Urdu controversy. Only last year, everyone was discussing what Ansari would have said regarding the decision to take office.

Ansari's work was of an enduring kind. When many of his contemporaries are forgotten and relegated to oblivion, Ansari's name is bound to be characterised in letters of gold and handed down to posterity to receive the countless blessings of the unborn generations as the one man who reminds us of Ben Johnson's dictum:

"Boast not the titles of your ancestors,
Brave youths, they are their possessions, none of yours;
When your own virtues equall'd have their names,
'Twill be but fair to lean upon their fames,
For they are strong supporters; but till then
The greatest are but growing gentlemen."

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

"I said well done!!"

"Thank you sir, we very rarely get any praise for our services.

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 53)

stepped to its fate by Germans and their British Scout allies?

So this is the end. Long live International Scouting and Lord Baden-Powell And soon there will be more rejoicing, for this motley crowd of "Scout Principles" will be joined by the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Byramji Jeejibhoy and Mr. Thaddaeus. The Union Jack and Hitler's flag together—and ham and eggs for breakfast. Hail membership of the International Bureau. Will our Parsi leaders of the "Indian" Girl Guide movement in Bombay, who are loathe to join "Indians" because the international "advantages" of the Girl Guide Movement will be lost, take note of this latest evolution of Internationalism in Scouting? With B. P., Hitler Youths, and our Nawabs and Knights together in Scout Uniform, let us take a toast to Scout Principles—and the memories of Czechoslovakia. Sir Douglas Young must take special notice of "Scout Principles" in practice.

Wisdom Dawning?

We whole-heartedly endorse the wise suggestion that appears in the latest publication of Gilcraft This right hand man of Lord Baden-Powell and more or less the official mouthpiece of the B. P. Movements suggests that the most suitable Scout Promise at the present day is to swear allegiance to God, country and its people. However late in the day, it seems gradual realisation is dawning in the official Imperialist scout world that what was possible in 1908 when scouting came into existence, is no longer possible in 1938. The ommission of the reference to King is significant In 1938 there are few Kings left and a lesser number of intelligent people to support the institution of Kingship. Nobody has any objection to the august personality of a king. Indeed, some of them have been or are good ones who have done good to the people and have even controlled the rash impulses of their ministries. Most of the kings that are left too are too ornamental to be of any consequence in either democratic or totalitarian States. In the deposition of the good Ex-King Edward VIII the statesmen of Britain themselves gave more or less the severest blow to the institution of monarchy. Most of the monarchs who now exist are not so much retained for their benefit to the mother country, as to retain the hold of Imperialism. King Emperor Emanuel of Italy is the greatest example of this symbol of rulership over Abyssinia who is mere puppet in the hands of Mussolini in Italy. Let the B. P. Headquarters realise that their existing Scout Promise is the greatest obstacle in the way of the growth of the genuine, non-political, educational Scout Movement.

Scouting Declines?

In another part of the same book Gilcraft makes a significant confession that scouting is on the decline, not only in Great Britain, but in almost all parts of the world. He attributes this to the adoption of the most important characteristics of the scout movement in the official educational system of the various Governments. As a remedy Gilcraft suggests the retention of the Patrol System and liberty to the boy to develop his own leadership as the best remedy to keep scouting attractive. It does not appear that Gilcraft has correctly gauged the causes of the decline of scouting nor has he suggested the corrected remedies. The only and fundamental reason of the decline of scouting is the Imperialist character of the movement. Had the movement been genuinely educational, Soviet Russia would not have given the first severe blow by replacing it by the official youth movement, and it is unlikely that Fascist Rome and Nazi Germany would have followed the policy of organising youth on national lines. Scouting received another set-back in the independent Dominions, especially in Ireland and South Africa. The people of the world in 1938 cannot be easily deceived by the too frequent appearance of Princess Elizabeth in Girl Guide uniform. The suggestion for the retention of the Patrol System and liberty of the boy sounds rather hypocritical when the ideals of the movement are left to be throttled by know nothnig knighterrants of the British Empire. The most important and essential change in both the B.P. Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movements is the change in the Promise, removal of the Imperialistic character of the movement and removal of the irresponsible, undemocratic, aristocratic leadership of the movement. If this is not done immediately, then let the leaders of the B.P. movement in India take warning that a free India will put a red scratch over the word Scouting and develop a National Youth Movement, less international in character and tone than even the triumphant Hindusthan Scout Association.

Scout Unity

The Provincial Commissioner of the B. P. Association in C. P. opening the Camp Fire of the Hindusthan Scout Association at Nagpur, prophesied that the gulf which divided the national and the anti-national B. P. Association will be bridged in the near future. On our part, we wish we could be as optimistic as the good-hearted Commissioner of C. P. It can be possible in cold logic to discuss what stands in the way of Scout Unity. These are not ideals or principles, but men and their motives. Had the discussion on the Promise in the Scout Round Table Conference centred round the difficulties involved in removing the pledge of loyalty to British Imperialism, things would have been different. But the insistence on the retaining of the pledge did not come from the Nawab of Chhatari or Mr. Thaddeus who were most keen to substitute the word "King" at the Round Table Conference by "State", but from men like Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg who have no business to intervene in Indian Scout affairs

It should not be understood that in the B. P. Movement all scout leaders are of the same Imperialistic brand. I am told from a reliable source that Justice Vivian Bose had written a long statement to Sir Douglas Young, pleading with him to realise the need of scout unity according to scout ideals. Lord Brabourne in Bengal was as anxious and for a long while resisted imperialistic pressure to become Chief Scout of Bengal. I understand that the D. S. I. of U. P. has invited the Seva Samiti authorities to discuss how the two Associations can work with co-operation. The young Englishman from Baluchistan was profusely Congress-minded at the Round Table Conference. Even "Baloo" in the "Times of India" was keen on the change of the Promise before the Scout R. T. C. met. There are men like Sir Venkata Subba Rao in Madras, and Sir C. V. Mehta and Sir Jamshetji Jeejibhoy in Bombay, who severed connections with the B. P. Movement because they wanted nationalisation to make scouting effective.

At the helm of the B. P. Movement must be men who are above board in their acceptance of scout ideals, must be free from the taint of communalism, and must know a good deal of scouting.

Next to men and motives, come the obstacle of methods employed by the B. P. leaders. It was a fatal day when the Nawab of Chhatari was led to sign the Secret Circular. It has introduced in the pure atmosphere of the First Round Table Conference, the poison of distrust and suspicion.

The final barrier for unity is the Girl Scout Movement. The Nationalised scout movement is now pledged to organise the Hindusthan Girl Scout Movement. Nothing in the world is going to change that resolve, and a satisfactory solution of this problem will be a condition precedent to any talk of unity. This is not an insurmountable difficulty. The Hindusthan Scout Association is as keen as the B. P. Girl Guide Movement that in the Districts and Provinces the Boy and the Girl Movement should be separate. The Indian Guide Movement cannot for a moment be allowed to be dominated by the Overseas Department of the Girl Guide Association of the British Empire. The white element in the Girl Guide Association must go, the leadership must be democratised and handed over to Indian control, the training must be nationalised and everything must be done to bring the movement in line with existing conditions in India. Once these principles are accepted, the leaders of the Hindusthan Scout Association can sit at the same table and decide issues.

No Compromise

Unity at the Round Table Conference would have been easier. Now the Hindustan Scout Association is conscious of its strength. It has the people and the Governments of the Provinces behind it. It is vitally keen to serve the International Scout ideals and its principles as it concerns them, and the movement shall grow as an educational weapon free from the tinge of sectarian polities and communalism; but on the issue of nationalisation and complete eradication of Imperialistic ideals and persons, there will be no compromise. The Hindusthan Scout Association is going to launch a vigorous campaign in the Indian States. An earnest appeal is to be made to the Provinces in India whether they are determined to separate the children of the state from their brothers and sisters in India at the behests of their British masters, or they are going to help the birth of a true national fraternity amongst the youths of the country.

The Tenderfoot Tests

Before being invested, a recruit will have to satisfy his Scoutmaster in the following requirements:

1 Ability to repeat the Scout promise and law in full and thoroughly understand their meaning.

2 Know the Scout motto, signs, salute and the significance of the Scout Badge.

3. Know the composition of the Scout flag and the proper method of flying and carrying it and the customary practices of respecting flags.

4. Tie the following knots and know their practical use; Square or Reef knot, Sheet bend, Bowline, Fisherman's knot, Sheep-shank, Timber hitch and two half hitches and know how to whip the ends.

5. Know how to wear his uniform neatly and to tie a turban correctly and quickly know the various uses of the Scout staff and must carve his name and mark his staff in feet and inches.

6. Must be able to sing any two of the following songs; Vande Mataram, Sare Jahanse Achha, Jana Gana Mana and one national song in his mother tongue approved by the District Commissioner.

7. Must know how to obey simple drill commands, march correctly and assume correct posture while sitting, standing and walking.

8. Must be able to perform the Suryanamaskars or Dandas and Baithaks, or six Scout exercises or any five standard body building exercises.

9. Must be able to track one fourth of a mile in 20 minutes by using the Scout tracking signs and to understand road traffic signals.

10 Must know the names and addresses of Scouts in his Patrol and must have visited their houses.

According to moderns the high spot in their lives is when they can truthfully answer a phone call with "Sorry, I have a date."

Training Camp

Bombay will have the first Training Camp under the Hindusthan Scout Association, in December we hope all those who have not yet got themselves trained will take advantage of sharing the honour of being trained in the first camp. It is a ten days course costing only Rs. 10. Full particular can be had from Mr. Bhonsekar, Ast. Organising Commissioner, Hindusthan Scout Association, Bombay Presidency, Great Western Building, Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, Bombay.

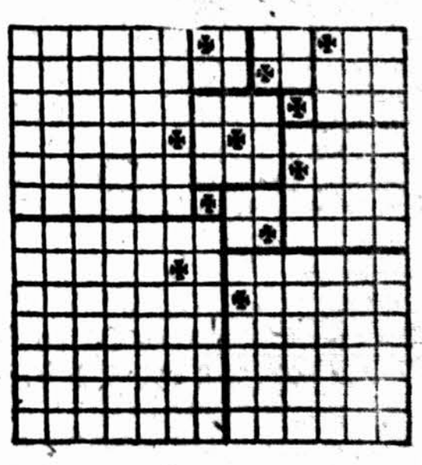
SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE FOUR TRIANGLES: To construct four equilateral triangles with only six toothpicks, set up the three extra toothpicks in the form of a three-sided pyramid, the three leaning one against the other at the apex and the other end of each of these three toothpicks touching a corner of the equilateral triangle laid out on the ground.

The Five Coins: The five coins are: Pound, Sovereign, Double Eagle, Mark and Crown.

Pictorial Word Square: The word square is made up of these words: Carib, Alone, Rover, Inert, Berth. The names of the objects are: Cat, Apple, Rose, Igloo, Book, Arrow, Link, Owl, Noose, Eight, Razor, Ocarina, Vase, Eel, Record, Iron, Negro, Elf, Rock, Taper, Buckle, Eye, Rest, Turkey, Hat.

Double Beheadments: The three sets of words are: T-r-otter, G-r-anger, G-r-after.



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Marino Puree Ye
Amass Caret Caw
Lame Colin Fake
Ole Ripen Fob
Rg Nadir Arrear
Yager Embrogli O
Mete Roam Else

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Said the dentist, after extracting a tooth, "Why, I'm surprised at a big man like you screaming out like that! I thought you had at least a little nerve!"

"So I had," replied the patient, "but you've got it now."

* * * *

Brown sent two old petrol tins to a motor firm with a sarcastic note: "Please make one of your famous cars from these."

The next day a car was delivered with the reply: "What are we to do with the other tin?"

* * * *

Stoking up the fires of a steam-drifter at Stornaway pier, the stoker was surprised to see a man sleeping at the foot of the ladder.

He wakened him and asked: "Where did you come from?"

"Stornaway, before I died, Mr. Satan."

* * * *

A wife in the North of England, busy with her washing, was short of a clothes-prop.

"Gang away oot an' scrounge, a clothes-prop for me," she ordered

The husband found one he thought suitable, but it had no fork at the top for holding the line, so he asked his neighbour to lend him a step-ladder.

"A' want to get to th' top o' th' prop to cut a 'V' in't," be explained.

His friend looked at him with disdain

"Ye are th' kind o' man that gets some folks a name for being deft," he grumbled. "What do ye want a step-ladder for to cut a 'V' i' th' prop? Haven't ye th' sense to lean it against the side o' th' hoose an' cut it wi a saw oot o' th' bedroom window?"

* * * *

"If I were you, I shouldn't visit that low night-club. Don't you know the place is infested with the cleverest pickpockets in town?"

"You don't say!"

"Yes. The last time I went there, they not only stole my trousers, but they hung weights on my braces so that I shouldn't notice they'd gone!"

* * * *

A cavalry officer was showing an elderly woman the sights at Aldershot.

Although rather puzzled by some of his military technicalities, she did her best to take an intelligent interest in everything.

"And there," said the officer, pointing to a field in the distance, "is our polo field."

"Ah, yes," said the visitor, adjusting her spectacles. "I always think there are few more beautiful sights than a field of waving polo."

"Why," said the insurance agent, "insurance is the greatest thing in the world. No man should be without it. I even carry a £10,000 policy, payable to my wife."

"It's too much," said the harassed prospect. "What excuse can you give her for living?"

* * * *

On a building job in the heart of London two labourers were pushing barrows of earth from the excavation to the waiting rubbish cart.

One seemed to be working more strenuously than the other and a spectator was prompted to mention to the slower worker that his partner was dumping four barrowfuls to his one.

"Yus, I know," replied the slow one. "I've told 'im about it three times already."

* * * *

It had been a disastrous smash. A back tyre punctured, both front lamps down and out, the bonnet grossly insulted, steering wheel knocked side-ways, another tyre gasping for breath, and a front mudguard missing.

The driver had just emerged from an underneath diagnosis, and looked it. The small boys were perfectly happy.

And, back and front, in beautiful white enamel, were the identification letters, "O.K.!"

Diner: "Waiter, you've given me a wet plate."

Waiter: "That's your soup, sir."

* * * *

Landlady (jocularly): "I don't suppose you know what it means to be hungry, Mr. Smith?"

Boarder: "No, but I'm learning."

* * * *

What did you think, of the big fight last night, Bill?" asked the nevy of his pal

"Fight?" retorted Bill, scornfully. "If the missus and me 'ad put up a show like that on a Saturday night kids would 'ave boo'ed us."

* * * *

"Not long ago I was a second at a duel."

"Was anybody hurt?"

"Yes. The duel went off without bloodshed, but when they came to the reconciliation embrace one of the parties cracked two ribs of other man."

* * * *

"And will you forgive me for being so angry with you all last week?"

"Certainly, dear. I saved fifteen shillings while we were not on speaking terms."

TIT-BITS

Sunday School by correspondence is arranged for some 60,000 children living in the more remote districts of Western Canada.

Of every thirty-seven American citizens, one is a criminal. The crime rate of that country is seven times that of England.

* * * *

Holland has a public department whose business is the protection of the land from flooding.

* * * *

From three houses only a century or so ago, Enfield, Middlesex, has grown until it has now a population of over 80,000.

* * * *

Although most people regard the ukulele as an American invention, it really originated in Portugal.

* * *

While scrubbing a floor, a Hereford woman ran an ordinary needle into her hand. That was forty years ago. Just recently she complained of pains in her leg. Medical examination traced the needle just under the skin, and it was easily removed.

* * * *

At a recent wedding in Buckinghamshire, the bridegroom was 72 and the bride 73 years of age. She was attended by a bridesmaid aged 90.

* * * *

Wind moving at an average of 68 miles an hour is officially classed as a "storm." Above 75 miles per hour it becomes a hurricane according to the British Air Ministry.

Our Humorist At Large

Always the aristocrat flunkey: "His Grace the Duke of Terrostone."

"It is not nice of him to want to eat us, but it is sweet of him to sit up and beg."

The neighbours have complained about his cornet practice.

The Narbada River bank at Tilwari Gate, which has been finally selected as the site of the next session of the Indian National Congress. At the right workmen are seen digging a well.

15,000 villagers gathered at Madanapalle recently to hear the Premier, Syt. C.Rajagopalachariar, on Prohibition.

"Au Revoir"

★ ★

THE RITUAL OF THE BATH IN THE SACRED CAVERY RIVER

(Photo by Moorthy Vasan)

★ ★

Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers who went to attend the 5th All-India Children's Gathering at Sukkur (Sind).

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